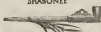




GUACANAGARI	PONTIAC	BLACK HAWK
MONTEZUMA	CAPTAIN PIPE	KEOKUK
QUATIMOTZIN	LOGAN	SACAGAWEA
POWHATAN	CORNPLANTER	BENITO JUAREZ
POCAHONTAS	JOSEPH BRANT	MANGUIS
SAMOSET	RED JACKET	COLORADAS
MASSASOIT	LITTLE TURTLE	LITTLE CROW
KING PHILIP	TECUMSEH	SITTING BULL
UNCAS	OSCEOLA	CHIEF JOSEPH
TEDVUSKUNG	SEQUOYA	GERONIMO
	SHABONEE	



TO PERPETUATE THE HISTORY
AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE
PEOPLE REPRESENTED BY THE
ABOVE CHIEFS AND WISE MEN
THIS COLLECTION HAS BEEN
GATHERED BY THEIR FRIEND
EDWARD EVERETT AYER

AND PRESENTED BY HIM
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1911





OGLALA LIGHT

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
PRINTED BY INDIANS



December 1913

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PUBLISHED BY
THE OGLALA INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL
PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA



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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
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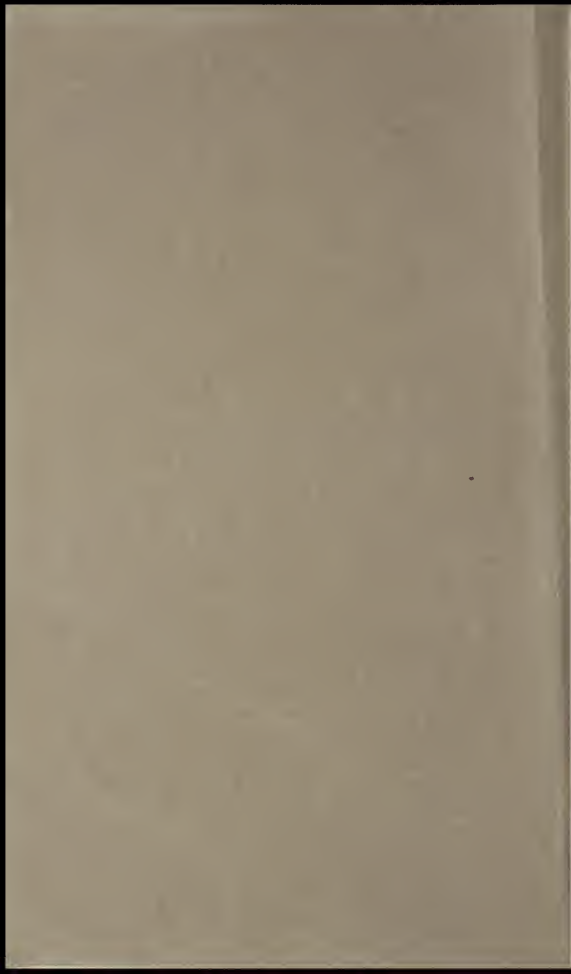


December 1913



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PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA





The Oglala Light

Official Organ of Pine Ridge Reservation. A Magazine issued in the
Interest of all Indians, for all Indians, by Sioux Indians.

RALPH H. ROSS, M. D., EDITOR

JAMES W. MUMBLEHEAD, MANAGER & INSTRUCTOR

Fifteenth Year

December 1913

Number Four

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THE OGLALA LIGHT is issued from the Printing Department of The Oglala Indian Training School which is located at Pine Ridge, South Dakota. The mechanical work on it being done by student-apprentices under the direction of the school printer.

THE LIGHT has a wide circulation both in and out of the Government Service. It is an excellent advertising medium and the quickest way of reaching employees of the United States Government.

SUBSCRIPTION price Fifty Cents per Volume. Ten numbers will probably constitute a volume. *Back Numbers, Ten Cents Each.*

ADDRESS all communications regarding subscriptions and other subjects relating to this magazine directly to THE OGLALA LIGHT, United States Indian Training School, Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

ENTERED IN THE PINE RIDGE POST-OFFICE AS MAIL MATTER OF THE SECOND-CLASS.

Merry Christmas!

WE Should all be better Christians if we were merrier Christians—throughout the year, not merely on Christmas day. Despondency, gloom, dulness, worry, bad temper, churlishness, sullenness—there is well-nigh innumerable host of enemies more threatening to our Christianity than levity, the clownish cousin to merriment. People may be merry without being flippant, light-hearted without making light of serious matters, pleasure-loving without losing their souls to pleasure.

And how much simple pleasure Christmas brings to the people of this land! In how many cottages and mansions are people doing on Christmas day just what we are doing, and getting the same warmth of happiness from it! We have dressed the tree; we have hung up the stocking; we have ranged the family's presents upon the chairs; and we wake in the morning to the shout, "Merry Christmas!" The church-bells chime in lively cadence; the children exclaim over their gifts and rush to bestow their jubilant, grateful caresses; we laugh and our eyes twinkle; we hear our laughter echoed, and catch the glint of responsive twinkling eyes. On the other days we may be silent, preoccupied, or grumpy, but not on Christmas. On that day we have a special pleasure in showing that some people are very dear to us; and we have an extra pleasure if they show that we are dear to them.

And what we are doing and feeling in our little house the neighbors are doing and feeling in their big or little houses; and on Christmas day the neighborhood stretches across the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In all the churches of the neighborhood, in countless homes of the neighborhood, the story of Christ's birth is read, and children listen starry-eyed. For it is the sweetest story that ever has been or ever will be told.

On every Christmas there is a new birth of love in human hearts. Every Christmas cements families together with a firmer affection; every Christmas draws more persons within the range of each individual's interest and sympathy. Ever widening should be the circle of our Christmas cheer and fellowship. And if through adversity or tragedy the circle narrows or is broken, Christmas, by the very associations that make it now saddest of days remains the anniversary that loving hearts most cherish and would be the last to forget.—*Youth's Companion*.



Dr. J. R. Walker.

Physician to the Oglala Sioux since 1896.



The Third National Conference of Indians and Their Friends

By ARTHUR C. PARKER



THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS, assembled in Third Annual Conference, in the City of Denver, re-affirms those principles of devotion to the race and to the nation which have been its guiding star from the beginning. With the membership of one thousand in equal representation of native and white

Americans, the Society is increasingly impressed with the responsibility resting upon it. The anomalous situation in which the race finds itself and the serious evils which threaten its happiness, integrity and progress are such as to compel the following expression of our beliefs and wishes. We trust that Congress and the nation will consider seriously the requests we make and grant them in full measure. We appeal to the intelligence and to the conscience of the nation.

1.—Of all the needs of the Indians one stands out as primary and fundamental. So long as the Indian has no definite or assured status in the Nation; so long as the Indian does not know who he is and what his privileges and duties are, there can be no hope of substantial progress for our race. With one voice we declare that our first and chief request is that Congress shall provide the means for a

careful and wise definition of Indians status through the prompt passage of the Carter code bill.

2.—Our second request is based on the second great legislative need of our race. Many of our tribes have waited for many years for money owed them, as they believed, by the United States. Without a standing in court, our tribes have waited for years and decades for a determination and



settlement of their claims through Congressional action, and the hope of justice has almost died within their hearts. They ought to know soon and once for all, what their claims are worth. We urge upon Congress the removal of a great source of injustice, a perpetual cause of bitterness though the passage of the amended Stephens bill, which will open the United States Court of claims to all the tribes and bands of Indians in the Nation.

3.—Realizing that the failure of the Indian to keep pace with modern thought is due to inadequacy and ineffectiveness of the Indian schools, we demand the complete reorganization of the Indian school system. The school system should be provided with a head in a superintendent of education, of the broadest scholastic attainments. To his knowledge and special sympathy should be joined the authority and power to improve and to standardize the system in its every part. The failure thus far on the part of the government to provide schools for more than 6,000 Navajo and Papago children is only indicative of an educational situation which cannot be overlooked; and the California situation points out further needs for reform and assistance.

4.—For reason long evident and incontrovertible and in harmony with the policy of land allotments, we urge the prompt division in severalty upon the books of the nation of all funds held in trust by the United States for any and all Indian tribes.

We further urge that these indivi-

dual accounts to be paid at as early a date as wisdom will allow.

Annuities and doles foster pauperism and are a curse to any people that intends to develop independence and retain self-respect as men.

5.—In view of the unusual dangers threatening the ownership of the lands in case the court shall shortly and finally affirm the citizenship of the Pueblo Indians, we urge that the United States accept the trusteeship of these lands, as requested by the Pueblos until such time as a better means shall be devised to prevent the loss or alienation of such lands. We reaffirm our belief that the Pueblo Indians are, and of right, ought to continue to be citizen of the United States.

6.—We reiterate our belief that the data concerning Indians gathered by the United States Census Bureau are so essential to Indian progress that failure to complete the tabulation and publication would be calamity to our race, as well as a great extravagance to the nation.

7.—We recommend more adequate sanitary inspection of the Indian communities, and urge that the federal inspectors secure the cooperation of local authorities in the enforcement of the health law. Definite steps must at once be taken to educate and impress Indian communities with the vital relation between sanitation and health. A sick race cannot be an efficient race.

8.—Much more of importance might be said, but we are constrained to



make our final statement. We realize that hand in hand with the demand of our rights must go an unwavering desire to take on new responsibility. We call upon our own people to lay hold of duties that lie before them, to serve not only their own race as the conditions of the day demand, but to serve all mankind. Our final appeal in submitting this, our third annual platform, is to our own race. We

have no higher end than to see it reach out towards a place where it will become an active, positive, constructive factor, in the life of the great nation. We call upon every man and woman of Indian blood to give of himself to the uttermost, that his people may live in a higher sense than ever before, and regain in that same sense, a normal place in this country of free men.

It will be noticed that small things are not considered in our platform; it is not a catalog of complaints. It is a high call to the great awakening on the part of both races. It is the certain call of a race just reaching its manhood in the new world of civilization into which it has been born. Every Indian who attended the Denver Conference, and by voice or presence had a part in its making, had a part in a great historic change in the destiny of a great race. *Henceforth the Indian goes forward, the power is within him working outward.* External inducement will be less and less a necessity.

In the associate session Prof. F. A. McKenzie, of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, was re-elected Chariman, and John Carl Parish, of Denver, Secretary. The associate division will carry on an active campaign this year to interest the public in the measure adopted by the active body.

Both the active and associate members felt their loss in the absence of our former friends, Gen. and Mrs. R. H. Pratt, Dr. M. Freidman, John Converse, Dr. Moffett, Rev. Ketcham and others who were of so much service in the Columbus conferences.

Gen. Pratt, Prof. McKenzie, Mathew Sniffin, Dr. Chas. F. Meserve and Washington Gladden were elected Honorary life members of the associate class.

The city of Denver had its greatest surprise perhaps in the great mass meeting of Friday night, October 17th. Before a large audience in the immense convention auditorium, the officers and associates of the Society set forth the new message of the red man to the world.



resident Coolidge spoke first and was immediately followed by Prof. McKenzie, whose clear cut, pointed address was electric in its effect. Henry Roe-Cloud spoke and was at his best; and then W. J. Kershaw spoke on the trail of the pioneer, the heroism of the early mothers and pointed out the lesson in fortitude and perseverance to the Indian, with his new world to conquer. Rev. F. W. Henry concluded, speaking on the Pueblo Indians, whom he knows intimately. The speeches were interspersed by songs by Miss Winona Hall, a Sioux part blood once a student of Haskell, by instrumental music by Martin D. Archiquette, and lastly by a series of Indian folk-songs by Tsianina Red Feather, a Creek girl, whose remarkable voice is hailed by musicians as a rare discovery. Miss Red Feather, who is a pupil of Wilcox and Cadman, the composers, has a great career before her and a rarely wonderful voice to sustain her personal charm.

On Saturday morning the business of the conference was discussed. Plans were made for stronger financial support. It was shown that one or two members of the Society had born almost the total financial responsibility during the year. Immediate steps were taken to organize a finance committee. W. J. Kershaw was made Chariman. The Society it was shown needs six thousand dollars for the 1914 budget. The immense good that can be done brought the will and the enthusiasm to make an endeavor to raise this amount, but everybody must help. Indians must now see that they must, do, contribute, support their own organization and rely more on the effectiveness of responding to a high duty, rather than demanding rights without thinking of assuming responsibility. Our white friends will help in this task if we manifest a strong desire to help ourselves.

The Secretary reported that the organization had settled many thousand dollars worth of claims for Indians, without charging a single penny, that 50,000 pieces of mail had gone out from the central office and nearly 12,000 personal letters sent out to correspondents, that the Society had members now even in Europe, Mexico, Canada and the Canal Zone, as well as in the United States. Certain it is the best people of the world are looking toward the organization, with



respect and expectation. This wholesome respect can only be awakened by selfish individuals who seek prominent positions for personal motives and who swing the name of the Society into questionable situations. These matters were carefully, diplomatically but clearly discussed.

The result of the conference ballot showed the election of the following officers: President, Sherman Coolidge; Vice-President, W. J. Kershaw; Second Vice-President, Chas. E. Dagenett; Third Vice President, Charles D. Carter; Fourth Vice-President, Emma D Goulette. The Secretary-Treasurer was re-elected.

The conference can not be described in a few words. It was not a mere social function or a time of idle talk and weakly drawn resolutions; it was a history making event and the men and women who attended will ever be the great, the richer and broader for their service to the race.

There were certain minor changes made in the by-laws on Saturday one of which makes it possible for the present Secretary-Treasurer to maintain a business office at his residence in Albany, New York. Mail will reach the Society there, without the necessity of a street designation.

Of greater moment was the authorization of the conference making it possible for the Legal Aid Committee to distribute broadcast over the country its "Appeal to the Nation," for the opening up of the Court of Claims to Indian tribes and bands having claims against the government. Only Indians of all men are now debarred from this court, without special act of congress. This fact blocks all progress in removing tribal restrictions, and promises more than anything else the endless routine of office work in the Indian Bureau. In five years time all claims could be settled and the way cleared for real justice on the part of the nation and for higher service of the red man to the nation.

On Sunday, the churches of Denver were supplied with Indian speakers. The church going public heard the message of the new Indian American and marveled at the change. On Sunday after-



noon another Auditorium meeting was held, this time of religious character, under Rev. Roe-Cloud and Stephen Jones. This session was again a pleasant surprise to the people of Denver and revealed the red man in a new light. It demonstrated the inherent capacity of the Indian for every walk of life.

The Third Conference owes much to the cordial welcome of Denver and to such men as J. M. Kykendall, Governor Ammons, Mayor Perkins, Harry F. Burhans and not in the least to genial Sam F. Sutton of the Albany hotel, and the Society owes much to its new found friends. Let us ever be friends—these two races. Let us forget races and unite our interests as brothers, friends. We have made a promising beginning, let the promise find its fulfilment in friendly relations, just and sympathetic. The Society is not in business it has no profits to seek, no member or officer has a penny's financial interest. We are giving that all American may be richer. America can not afford to ignore the results of the deliberations of this Society. Every right hearted citizen ought to immediately reach for his pen and demand that his congressman study, push and labor for the passage of the Carter Code Bill and the Amended Stephens Bill, submitting Indian tribal claims directly to the Federal Court of Claims. Every American should become an associate member of this most American of all Societies, this Society with so high and yet so definite a purpose. Every descendant of the Indian should lay hold of the great opportunity he now has to solve his own problem. The red men will then win new honor, will awaken within himself a new and higher manhood, he will find a new and higher calling among men. He will have what nothing less than response to duty can bring an *increased self-respect*. Every member this year has this message to hear in mind, "I must work for my race and for my Society as if the every existence of the Society and the salvation of the race depended on me, I must work, it is not right that others should do so for me."

Then, there will be the realization that the Conference discovered that it has not been called merely to complain about bad



things, but to build higher and better things in which the bad can not live, remembering too, Dr. Gladden's message: "It is not your primary concern to get your rights recognized! It is your primary concern to get a clear conception of your duties, of your high calling as a people."

The time has passed when the public can wait and say, "We will wait a while longer and see what you are doing." The fact is patent, we are doing, we are working out the salvation of the Indian and the betterment of the great nation. May we have your hand as a friend?



An Essay on Tuberculosis

By *Bertha Bissonette*

TUBERCULOSIS is a disease which is contagious and infectious. It is caused by the tubercule bacillus or germ which grows very rapidly in weak lungs. The germ or tubercle bacillus was discovered by Doctor Robert Koch of Berlin in 1882, which was the exciting cause of Tuberculosis. It kills from one-seventh to one-tenth of all our people and it kills about 200,000 persons every year. At first there is usually a slight cough and the person sweats at night, the appetite becomes poor, the heart beats faster and there is streaks of blood in the sputum. The body becomes weaker and weaker



until at last death results. In order to prevent Tuberculosis all the windows should be kept open at all times in order to admit sunshine into our homes and lives. People should not work in dirty dark or dusty places and should keep clean and eat only wholesome and nourishing food. The food should be cooked properly.

Tuberculosis is caused by living in badly ventilated or crowded rooms. It is also caused by unclean food which is eaten. People should not have tacked-down carpets on the floor but should have loose pieces of rugs and clean them frequently out doors. When a person has found out that he has Tuberculosis he should immediately go to a physician for advice because Tuberculosis can be cured at home if treatment is begun early. The consumptives should have sputum cups and burn them immediately after using. He should stay out of doors as much as possible and should have every thing separate from others such as rooms clothes towels dishes, etc., and should eat food which is nourishing to the body, such as milk and eggs, but the food should be properly cooked. Tuberculosis is not inherited but acquired. When a person has Tuberculosis he should not give it to others. Tuberculosis can be cured at home if the patient is given good wholesome food and live in the fresh air and live under directions of a physician. We must avoid advertised cures because they do not always cure and are often dangerous. The germ can not be seen by the naked eye but by using an instrument called a microscope makes them appear many times larger than their actual size and in this way their form and growth are easily studied. Tuberculosis is so common and deadly that twenty persons die from it in our country every hour. Persons with Tuberculosis throw out millions of these germs in their spit every day.

(Uncorrected essay by 4th Grade pupil.)



THE RED MAN FROM A DIFFERENT POINT OF VIEW.

By *George P. Donehoo, D. D.*



SUPPOSE that an inhabitant from another world had landed in this world on the field of Gettysburg during the second day of that historic battle. Shells shrieking overhead, and then scattering death on all sides; rifle balls pouring their leaden rain into the wavering ranks of human beings, and mowing them down like grass before a hail storm; men on horseback, and upon foot, hacking and stabbing each other with sword and bayonet; cannon booming a veritable holocaust of suffering and death over hill and valley, and all the bloodstained earth covered with

wounded, dying and dead men, the wounded, maimed and shattered shrieking in the agony of death, the dead disfigured beyond all resemblance to anything human.

What would this celestial visitor think these beings were? Would he not say, when he returned to his homeland, "The inhabitants of the earth are cruel, savage, blood-thirsty demons." And, would he not be justified in reaching such a conclusion from such a viewpoint? And yet, these men who were hacking, maiming, disfiguring, killing each other were perhaps the kindest, the most sympathetic and tender-hearted fathers, or husbands, or sons, when they were in their natural and normal condition in their regular home life. And, strange as it may seem, many of them no doubt were believers in and followers of the Prince of Peace.

Or, take another illustration: Suppose that this celestial visitor had come down to the earth on that fearful December 29, 1890, at



Wounded Knee, when the white man was dealing with the red man according to the white man's methods. But let me quote: "At the first volley the Hotchkiss guns trained on the camp opened fire and sent a storm of shot and bullets among the women and children, who had gathered in front of the tepees to watch the unusual spectacle of military display. The guns poured in two-pound explosive shells at the rate of nearly fifty per minute, mowing down everything alive. The terrible effect may be judged from the fact that one woman survived, Blue Whirlwind, with whom the author conversed. She received fourteen wounds, while each of her two little boys were also wounded at her side. In a few minutes 200 Indian men, women and children, with sixty soldiers, were lying dead and wounded on the ground. There can be no question that the pursuit was simply a massacre, where fleeing women, with infants in their arms, were shot down after resistance had ceased and when almost every warrior was stretched dead or dying on the ground. On New Year's Day, 1891, three days after the battle, a detachment of troops was sent out to Wounded Knee to gather up and bury the dead Indians and to bring in the wounded who might be still alive on the field. In the meantime there had been a heavy snowstorm, culminating in a blizzard. The bodies of the slaughtered men, women and children were found lying about under the snow, frozen stiff and covered with blood. A number of women and children were found still alive, but all badly wounded or frozen or both, and most of them died after being brought in. Four babies were found alive under the snow, wrapped in shawls and lying beside their dead mothers, whose last thought had been of them. They were all badly frozen and only one lived." (Fourteenth Annual Report, B. A. E., Smithsonian Institution, 876, 1896).

What would be the opinion of this celestial visitor of the white man from this viewpoint? Would he not be perfectly justified in saying, "The white man is a heartless savage who slays women and children with big guns; he leaves the wounded women and their helpless babes to suffer and die without paying them the slightest



attention?

Many people have grown accustomed to the statement, often written in history and pictured in works of fiction, that the American Indian is cruel, savage, and blood-thirsty. The red man was so thought of by all of the frontiersmen.

It is not strange that the white man has never thought that, if it is proper to judge the red man by what he did in times of war, it is just as proper to judge the white man by what he does when he is just as truly on the "war path." If we take the same viewpoint of the white man that we do of the red man, we have nothing to boast of, when it is a question of cruelty. Savagery and cruelty and bloodthirstiness are not things which are confined to any one race. Why is it that we look at such incidents of cruelty and savagery, when they are committed by the red man, from such a different viewpoint than we do when we look at the same sort of incidents if they are committed by the white man.

Another tendency, which we say shows the real savage nature of the Indian, is that the red man, no matter how much he is trained or educated, will, when occasion demands it, go back to the "blanket and warpath." Do we forget the same tendency in the white man? There were men in the Civil War, even in the Spanish-American war, who had been educated away from savagery and barbarism for centuries, whose fathers and grandfathers were cultured, educated Christian men before them, for generations, and yet these men went out on the "war path" to wound and to kill, just as truly as any Apache or Sioux who ever donned his "war paint" (his uniform) to go out to slay his enemy. Have we not read of men who had been trained and educated for the ministry of the man of Galilee, who have gone on the "war path" with sword and gun to wound and to slay, just as truly as any Shawnee warrior who left his village with rifle and scalping knife to go on the trail for his foes? Have we not heard of ministers of Jesus who have been called "Fighting Parsons" because of their prowess upon the field of battle?

Why is it, then, that we single out the "Carlisle student" who



attended the Sioux ghost dance in 1890, and say, "There is what an education is worth to an Indian. See, he goes right back to the savagery in which he was trained" and forget entirely that the "Fighting Parson" with centuries of civilized blood in his veins, is just as much of a reversion to savagery as the Indian is?

Why don't we say when we read the account of the battle at Wounded Knee, "There is what twenty centuries of Christian civilization is worth, so far as the white man is concerned." We give the Indian the very slight contact with Christian civilization that we have given him in a few centuries and expect it to do more for him, as an individual, than it has done for the white man in twenty centuries.

When the Anglo-Saxon race blots out its history, dismantles its huge warships, disbands its immense armies and turns its "swords into ploughshares and its spears into pruning hooks"—then it may call the red man a "savage."

Why should it seem strange that the red man, removed by but a few generations, or none at all, from the wild life of the forest, or mountains, or plains, should hear the "call of the wild" wooing him back to the free, open life under the starlit sky, when untold generations have not blotted that call from our ears? How many thousands of white men, sitting in their offices on Wall Street, or listening to the hum of the gigantic machinery of modern industry, or writing in their studies hear the "call of the wild" and put aside their books and pens and manuscripts to obey that call? How many lawyers and doctors and ministers and business men of the white race yearly don their hunting garments, and with dog and gun and fishing rod steal out into the mountains and forests to kill, for the sport of killing? How many thousands of these white men, in their working hours, dream of the quiet forests, the starlit skies, and camp fire, the track of the deer and bear, the "wild geese, flying southward" —and of all the things which call man, not because he is red or white, but because he is a man? Do we say that these calls of the free, wild life of the mountains and forests prove that the white man has not forgotten be-



yond the savage life of his ancestors, or that because he obeys the voice which he hears, even above the wild clamor of the strife of the business world, that therefore his education is a failure and that he is a savage at heart? Why not? He goes out to kill for the mere sport of it. He is not seeking food or clothing. He hunts to kill that which is hunted for the mere lust of killing.

In his natural environment the red man hunted the deer, or the elk, or the buffalo, not for the sport of it, but in order that he might have food and clothing. It never was necessary to pass game laws to protect the wild beasts and birds from wanton destruction when he was the only hunter in the mountains and on the plains. Before the white man entered his world, the deer, elk and buffalo roamed over the mountains and plains in countless thousands. When the white man crossed the Mississippi he entered into a region in which the buffalos were numbered, not by the thousands, but by the millions. These immense herds represented the food and clothing supply of the red man for ages to come. Within a generation the plains were swept clean of every buffalo by the white men who killed them by the thousand for the mere lust of killing. They did not need them for food, but allowed their carcasses to rot on the plains where they were killed. A red man would stand amazed before such wanton slaughter.

Why are not all of these facts taken to show how utterly impossible it is to civilize the white man? Why do they not prove that all of the efforts to educate him from barbarism and savagery have been utterly in vain, and that at heart he is a savage yet? That is what these facts do prove concerning the white man, if the same kind of facts prove it when the red man is under consideration.

The fact of the matter is that education is not a matter of color. The white, black, red, yellow or brown man can all alike be educated. Nor is savagery a matter of color, either. The red man may go back to savagery. He may hear the call of the wild, and obey it. But, it no more proves that the red man cannot be educated away from savagery than the burning of a negro in Pennsylvania by a mob of wild white men proves that the white man cannot be educated away



from fiendish barbarism. I suppose that out of the several thousand graduates of the Carlisle Indian School some have gone back to the "blanket and to savagery." But, I imagine, that out of an equal number of the graduates of Yale, or Harvard, or Princeton, about the same proportion have also gone back to "savagery" no less pronounced.—*The Pittsburgh Saturday Critic.*

The Value of "Thank You."

THESE two words are among the gems of our language; spoken or written, they are sweet and full of meaning. What then is the reason for so many people forgetting to use them on occasions when they would be valuable? Whenever anyone has done us a kindness, however small, when we have received a gift of any kind, whether large or small, when a friend has shown us courtesy of any kind, then certainly it should be acknowledged by us.

Possibly presents have been sent on some joyful occasion, flowers have been ordered for us, to mark joy or sympathy, or books have been ordered sent to us to help in whiling away a tedious journey. If no acknowledgement has been received from us when the bills come in, what are our friend to do? "Thank you" should be said or written on return for any and every kindness, and the neglect of such trifling acknowledgement of courtsey goes far towards marring our characters.

Selected.



FRONT VIEW OF OUR SCHOOL BUILDING—LOOKING EAST



THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES OF THE OGLALA BO



BOARDING SCHOOL AND PINE RIDGE AGENCY, PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA.



LUCY BLACK CAT—IN NATIVE COSTUME

Oglala Boarding School News Items

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Mrs. Annie Rowland has been Acting as baker since Mrs. Latham left.

We hope our hospital will be ready for occupancy before our next issue.

Mrs. Mary Van Wert resigned her position of assistant seamstress the beginning of the month.

Mr. Benjamin F. Thompson is on his annual leave and has gone to his home at Derwood, Maryland.

Contractor Fred Graeber went to his home at Rushville, Neb., for a few days the middle of the month.

Our Industrial Building is being plastered and the carpenters will soon do the finishing work to the interior.

Miss Marion Skenandore, assistant matron, has been keeping things moving in the laundry in the absence of a laundress.

Miss Annie Williams came in from her home in Bennett County, near Lacreek, and went on duty as assistant seamstress.

Mrs. Laura H. Latham, our baker, was transferred to the Toledo Sanitarium, Iowa, as cook and left the first of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Stelzner arrived from Oklahoma on the 6th and Mrs. Stelzner went on duty as Kindergartner on the 8th.

The boys and girls of the principal teacher's room have on exhibition many specimens of their skill in drawing which have called forth many complimentary remarks from passing visitors.

Mrs. Estella Compeau, laundress, was transferred and promoted to the position of domestic science teacher and left the first of the month for her new field of duty at the Flandreau Indian School.

The new steam dryer has been installed in the laundry and the machinery has been arranged in the new cement floor addition, so that now we have an up-to-date and very convenient laundry.

The following program was rendered in the school auditorium the evening of December 7th, "Tuberculosis Day:"

Invocation,	Rev. N. Joyner;
Song,—“Abide with me,”	By the School;
Essay,—“Tuberculosis,”	Bertha Bissionette;
Essay,—“Tuberculosis,”	Myrtle Allman;
Song,—“O’ Day of Rest and Gladness,”	By the School;
Essay,—“Tuberculosis,”	Cora Pacer;
Stereopticon Lecture,—“Prevention of Tuberculosis,”	Dr. R. H. Ross;
Remarks,	Rev. N. Joyner;
Song,—“America,”	By the School;
Benediction,	Rev. N. Joyner.



The Christmas entertainment conducted by the literary department in the auditorium the evening of December 20th was greatly enjoyed by a large audience. The following program was well rendered: Song, "The Joyful Morn is Breaking," By the School; Pantomime, "Christmas," Alice Charging Bear; "The Child And The Star," Grace Allman & Mary Provost; Recitation, "December," Kermit Shell; Recitation, "A Letter From Santa Claus," Joe Russell; "The Spirit of Xmas Time," Jessie W. Bear & Betsy Ross; Song Santa Claus, Kindergarten; Recitation, "Peace on Earth," Lousia Iron Wing; "Christmas Morning," Primary Pupils; Song, "Merry, Merry Christmas," Intermediate Room; "Christmas," Kindergarten Pupils; Recitation, "Christmas Angels," Sarah L. Moon; Piano Duet, "Woodland Whispers," L. Conroy & B. Bissonette; "Watching For Santa," Helena Morrison & Alice Q. Hawk; "Suggestions For Santa Claus," Lizzie Marshall; Recitation, "A Christmas Tree," Lucy White Bear; "Six Little Candles," Kindergarten Girls; Recitation, "Crowded Out" Katie Wier; Recitation, "Christmas Day" Homer Broken Rope; Song, "Christmas Chimes" Intermediate Room; Recitation, "The Small Stocking," George Little Horse; Recitation, "A Song of Season," Myrtle Allman; Recitation, "An Address to Santa," Bertha Bissonette; Recitation, "Jes' for Christmas," Wilson F. Over; Recitation, "Little Town of Bethle-

hem," Alex Ladeaux; "Through The Telephone," John Provost; "Santa Claus," Kindergarten Room; "Santa's Pack," George Red Boy.

The Tokapa Literary Society met on Dec. 13th 1913. A full membership was in attendance. Thomas Two Bonnet as president presided and Henry Makeshine had charge of the secretary's books. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved by an unanimous vote of the society. The boys are taking great interest in the parliamentary practice of their society and feel that before a great while they will be able to join the Winona Literary Society in a joint program that will show to their friends that neither society is standing still but are keeping step with progress of the time. The literary spirit of the society is rapidly finding its way into their class rooms thus enabling them to do better work in every department. The following program made out by the program committee will be rendered on December 27, at which time all are kindly invited: Song, "Nearer My God To Thee," Society; Recitation, James Whirlwind Horse; Select Reading, George Redboy; Essay, Philip Standing Soldier; Song, "Jesus Lover Of My Soul," Society; Recitation, John White Eyes; Select Reading, John Old Shield; Select Reading, Joseph Blue Horse; Song, "Rock Of Ages," Society;



Select Reading, James Grass, Jr; Song, "Jesus Pilot Me," Alex Iron White Man, George Redboy, Amos Ghost Bear, John White Eyes, Alex Ladeax, Claude LaPoint;

The Principal Teacher is invited to be present and address the society On the subject of "How to make good in life." The society further invited the visitors to talk to them on "Citizenship," Mr Mumblehead was present at the last meeting and gave the boys some kindly advice on their society life.

The Winona Literary society acceptably gave the following program December 13th: Opening Song, "Rock of ages," Society; Select Reading, Josphine Old Shield; Duet, "Abide With Me," Cora Iron Bull, Ruth Medicine Boy; Select Reading, Myrtle Allman; Song, "The Joyful Morn is Breaking," Gertie Holy Elk, Grace Yankton, Alice Runing Walker, Julia Dirt Kettle, and Cora Pacer; Recitation, Celestia Jacobs; Select Reading, Rosa Bird Necklace; Song, "Wonderful Words of Life," Bertha Bissonette, Katie Wier, Martha bad Wound, and Lena Iron Tail; Recitation, Bertha Bissonette; Song, "He Came To Bethany," Sarah Little Moon, Hattie Red Owl, Maggie Brave Eagle, Dora Helper, and Louisa Iron Wing; Song, "Good Night Ladies," Society. The

The girls are acquitting them selver creditably in the conduct of their society both as regaide from and subject matter.

A Debatable Question.

The Indian's Friend, in speaking of the platform adopted by the Society of American Indians, says: The third paragraph of the platform will doubtless puzzle many friends of the Indian. That there should be room for improvement in some details in individual institutions may be taken for granted, but the words "inadequacy" and "ineffectiveness" will seem rather strong as applied to such schools, among others, as Carlisle, Haskell, Chilocco, Sherman Institute and Phoenix. *The Red Man*, *The Indian School Journal*, *The Native American*, *The Arrow*, and other similar publications in themselves suggest thorough instruction by competent teachers in practically all departments of life,—as well as by the innumerable statements made concerning Indian young men and women who are now rendering excellent service in their respective communities. To the lay reader, also, with any knowledge of the great diversity of progress among different tribes or groups of Indians, the work of even attempting to "standardize the system in its every part" will appear superfluous, even if not next to impossible of accomplishment.—*Flandreau Weekly Review*.

Supervisor S. A. M. Young, who has been making an official visit to the Reservation for the past few weeks, left Christmas day for his home at Mitchell, S. D.

News Items and Rumors of Pine Ridge

We wish all our readers a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Indian Trader Ramsay Watkins came in from his store at Allen on business.

Mr. F. M. Conn, Indian Trader, has been appointed Post Master, vice Mr. C. E. Hagel, resigned.

Mr. Joe Ross came in from his ranch in Bennett county and was a visitor for a few days.

Mrs. Emil A. Hawk returned from the hospital at Hot Springs, S. D., much improved in health.

Mrs. Simmons and her daughter, Mrs. Dolan, spent Christmas with Mr. Simmons at Manderson,

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Landman spent the Christmas holidays at Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bates, at Yankton, S. D.

Miss Katherine Joyner has gone to Battle Creek, Mich., and will enter the sanitarium on account of her health.

Mr. Judson Shook, Farmer at Kyle, and Mr. George Trotter came to the Agency on business the middle of the month.

Among the new employees recently arrived at the Agency are Mr. Herman B. Hayes and Mr. Elmer B. Pomeroy. Mr. Hayes is the Farmer in charge of White Clay District and Mr. Pomeroy, although temporarily at the Agency, will be located in the Spring in the new District at the northeast part of the Reservation.

Mrs. Will Kiger and her sister, Miss Torney, have returned from a visit to Maryland.

Indian Trader John Linehan came in from his store at Oglala and attended to some business in our town.

Mr. Bill Addie, in spite of the cold weather, has been doing considerable automobile repair work at his blacksmith shop.

Mr. Hans Simons, of Kyle, was a visitor to our "Berg" recently and said everything was lovely in the "country".

Day School Inspector Duncan accompanied Supervisor S. A. M. Young in a complete tour of the Reservation visiting every day school.

The brick work of the addition to Agency Office has been completed and it will soon be plastered and ready for the carpenters to finish.

Dr. Ensign came in from Porcupine where he is at present located waiting for his house to be finished at Manderson, and paid us an official call.

Friends of Mr. Charles A. Bates will be sorry to hear that his residence near Gamble in Bennett County was completely destroyed by fire Sunday night, Dec. 21st. Mr. Bates was at Gordon at the time although Mrs. Bates was at the ranch. We understand that nothing in the house was saved, but at present writing know nothing more of the particulars of the fire.



Roster of Employees

The following are the reservation employees connected with this Reservation:

John R. Brennan,	Superintendent;	Jacob W. C. Killer,	Herder;
A. M. Landman,	Chief Clerk;	White Wolf,	Butcher;
George A. Trotter,	Clerk;	John Iron Wing,	Butcher;
Robert H. Stelzner,	Lease Clerk;	Thos. L. Bull,	Butcher;
O. C. Ross,	Asst. Lease Clerk;	Alex Mousseau,	Butcher;
Frank J. Murphy,	Asst. Lease Clerk;	Geo. Gets There First,	Butcher;
Melvin Baxter,	Issue Clerk;	Geo. N. A. O. Pawnee,	Butcher;
Jennie L. Brennan,	Financial Clerk;	Frank Martiaus,	Stableman;
W. Arthur Spencer,	Asst. Clerk;	Emil Afraid of Hawk,	Watchman;
Raymond T. Parker,	Asst. Clerk;	David Blue Hawk,	Assistant;
Joseph J. Pratt;	Stenographer & Typewriter;	F. C. Goings,	Physician's Assistant;
James R. Walker,	Physician;	Thomas Flood,	Laborer;
Charles F. Ensign,	Physician;	John Rock,	Laborer;
James B. Noble,	Carpenter;	Thomas Two Crow,	Laborer;
Arthur T. Saunders,	Blacksmith & Wheelwright;	Frank Carlow,	Laborer;
Frank L. Morrison,	Engineer & Sawyer;	Creighton Yankton,	Laborer;
Emmet L. Rosecrans,	Stock Detective;	Oliver Tyon,	Laborer;
Herman E. Wright,	Farmer;	Joseph Knight,	Laborer;
Ira E. Myers,	Farmer;	Edger Fire Thunder,	Laborer;
Charles D. Parkhurst,	Farmer;	Jacob White Eyes,	Laborer;
Judson Shook,	Farmer;	Amos Little,	Laborer;
John J. Boesl,	Farmer;	James Little Bear,	Laborer;
Herman B. Hayes,	Farmer;	John Iron Rope,	Laborer;
Elmer B. Pomeroy,	Farmer;	Joseph Bissonette,	Laborer;
Thomas Tyon,	Farmer;	John Morrison,	Laborer;
Harry Eagle Bull,	Asst. Mechanic;	(Vacant),	Laborer;
William W. Bear,	Asst. Mechanic;	Samuel Ladeaux,	Interpreter;
Earl Goings,	Asst. Mechanic;	Joseph Fast Horse,	Judge;
(Vacant),	Asst. Mechanic;	John Thunder Bear,	Judge;
George Close,	Wheelwright;	Eli He Dog,	Judge;
James Chief,	Herder;	John Sitting Bear,	Chief of Police;
Mike Jarvis,	Herder;	John Blunt Horn,	Chief of Police;
		John Ghost Bear,	Private;
		John No Ears,	Private;
		James Clincher,	Private;
		Henry Black Elk,	Private;
		James Charging Enemy,	Private;
		Thomas Walks Fast,	Private;
		John Milk,	Private;



Thomas Crow,	Private;	Joseph Brings,	Private;
Charles Tree Leg,	Private;	Samuel Few Tails,	Private;
Thomas Pretty Hip,	Private;	Ephraim Parts Hair,	Private;
Johnson Scabby Face,	Private;	Edward Eagle Heart,	Private;
Robert A. O. Bear,	Private;	David Brown,	Private;
Sidney Lone Hill,	Private;	George Flesh,	Private;
James Black Bull,	Private;	Moses One Feather,	Private;
Amos Red Owl,	Private;	Frank Black Bird,	Private;
Charles L. Hoop	Private;	James Little wound,	Private;
Philip Brave,	Private;	Eugene Porcupine,	Private;
John Six Feathers,	Private;	Dawson A. Horse,	Private;
John Red Shirt,	Private;	John Goes in Center,	Private;
Jonas Holy Rock,	Private;	Thomas High Pine,	Private;
Marshall Pretty Bull,	Private;	William C. Girton,	Forest Guard;
John Kills Above,	Private;	Robert Two Elk,	Forest Guard;
Alex Labuff,	Private;	Charles H. Bates, U. S.	Special Allot-
Thomas Two Bear,	Private;	ting Agent;	
Harry R. Hawk,	Private;	Mark Marston,	Compassman;
Frank E. Hawk,	Private;	(Vacant),	Chainman;
Stanley Red Feather,	Private;	(Vacant),	Chainman;
George Clincher,	Private;	(Vacant),	Rodman;



"There are only two kinds of men who stay down when they once
get down--dead men and quitters."

Editorial Comment by Our Exchanges

Indians make effort to get pay for Black Hills

The movement to secure pay for the Black Hills among the Sioux, which was started several years ago, is now near the stage of final action so far as the Indians are concerned. Twenty thousand Indians are interested in the outcome, and at a meeting held on the Standing Rock reservation a few days ago. It was decided to make a levy of 10 cents on each Indian for the preliminary expense of sending a delegation to Washington to secure the introduction of a bill for payment. Another meeting is to be held on the Cheyenne River reservation at an early date to make the selection of head men of the tribe to go to Washington to act for all the Indians in the pushing of their claims, which are based on the assertion that they never received any compensation for the Black Hills territory taken from them at the time of the gold discoveries in 1876.—*Ex.*

Congress met in its sixty third session on Tuesday of this week and among the estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury are the following, which are of interest to the northern state. South Dakota: Flan-dreau school, \$69,500; Pierre school, \$86,750; Rapid City school, \$53,500; support of Sioux of various tribes, \$307,000; education of Sioux nation, \$200,000; support of Yankton Sioux,

\$14,000; maintenance of asylum for insane at Canton, \$40,000; hospital at Pine Ridge agency, \$25,000. Montana: Fort Belknap, \$25,000; Flathead, \$15,000; Fort Peck, \$35,000; Blackfeet, \$50,000; Milk river irrigation works on Fort Belknap reservation, \$50,000; irrigation on Flathead reservation, \$100,000; irrigation on Blackfeet reservation, \$50,000; irrigation, on Fort Peck reservation, \$50,000; fulfilling Crow treaty, \$6,000; support of northern Cheyennes, \$85,000; purchase of cattle for northern Cheyennes, \$50,000; purchase of implements for Fort Peck, Blackfeet and Flathead Indians, \$100,000 for each reservation; support of Rocky Boy's band, \$10,000; hospital for Blackfeet Indians, \$25,000; Minnesota; Pipestone school, \$49,172; support of Chippewas, \$4,000; support and civilization of Chippewas, \$185,000; to be withdrawn from tribal funds, of which \$20,000, is to be expended for the purchase of land for the non-removal Mille Lac Indians. Twenty-five thousand dollars of the Chippewas fund is to be expended for the erection of a hospital on the Red Lake or Leech Lake reservation. One thousand dollars is requested for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Cass Lake, North Dakota; Devils Lake \$5,000; Fort Berthold, \$15,000; Turtle Mountain band, \$15,000; Bismark school, \$22,200; Fort Totten school, \$76,500; Wahpeton school, \$40,000.—*Ex.*



An Important Decision.

The Grace Cox Case involved lands on the Omaha Reservation valued at over twenty thousand dollars. The contestants were the nearest of kin of the decedent and an Indian who claimed as the decedent's legally adopted daughter. The adoption decree issued in the County Court of Thursten County, Nebraska, in 1902, was twice upheld in the same Court in administration proceedings on two of the allotments involved, and was again upheld on appeal to the Supreme Court. It then went to the Supreme Court of the State, where it was dismissed on motion of the appellant, and was afterwards sustained by a former secretary. Irregularities in procedure and circumstances suggestive of imposition on the allottee lead to a thorough review of rehearing of all matters appearing in the Court, record of procedure and evidence in connection with the hearing before Commissioner Sells, and his finding was that there were on considerations of Justice to be served by the adoption or by recognition of the relations conferred in the decree, and the statue of the adopted child alleged by the claimant was accordingly rejected and the estate was awarded to the decedent's blood related heirs, thereby reversing former decisions of the State Court and the Department of the Interior.

This decision terminates litigation covering a period of more than ten years.

After an extended hearing before Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Cato Sells, his decision recently rendered in what is known in the Indian office as the Grace Cox Inheritance Case was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and thereby the Department has indicated a policy which will hereafter govern in the disposition of all Indian heirship matters and administration of restricted estates.

The effect of this decision is to confer upon the Secretary of the Interior full power to determine the personal or domestic statue of claimants as heirs of deceased Indian allottees, and where the intent of a legal action has been in violation of the spirit of Congressional enactment or in derogation of Indian rights, to make a finding enactments with equity.

In the Act of June 25, 1910 and the amendatory Act of February 14, 1913 Congress settled the confusing question of probate Jurisdiction in Indian trust estates by directing the Secretary of the Interior, upon notice and hearing of such rules as he might prescribe, to determine the legal heir of deceased allottees, and his action was given the force of a final court decree by the declaration that "his decision thereon shall be final and conclusive". Thereupon the Federal Courts dismissed as outside their Jurisdiction all pending trust inheritance suits.

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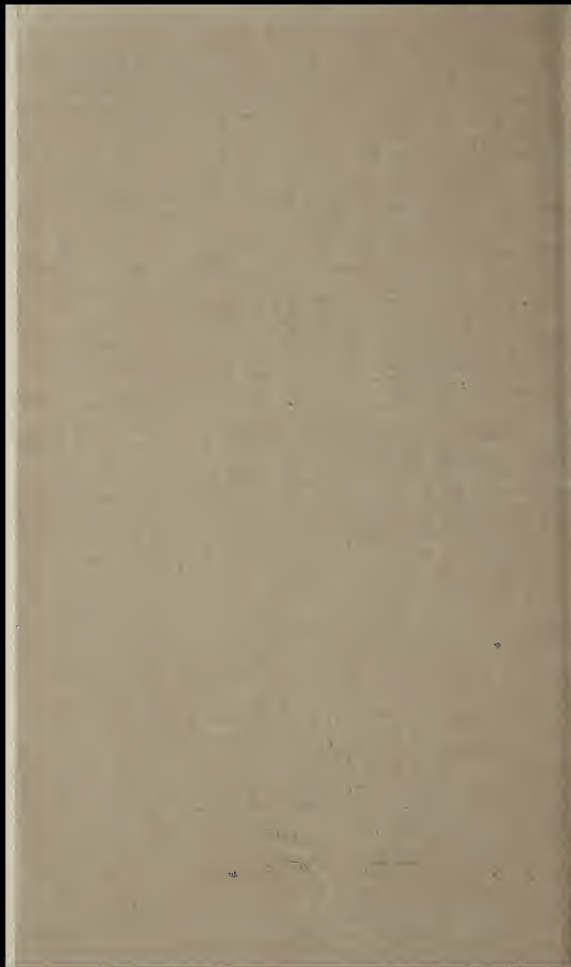
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
PRINTED BY INDIANS



March 1915.



PUBLISHED BY
THE OGLALA INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL
PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA





A magazine issued in the interest of
all Indians==for all Indians==by
Sioux Indians

The Oglala Light

Sixteenth Year

Number Six

Published by U. S. Indian School, Pine Ridge, So. Dak.

RALPH H. ROSS, M. D., EDITOR

J. W. MUMBLEHEAD, MANAGER & INSTRUCTOR

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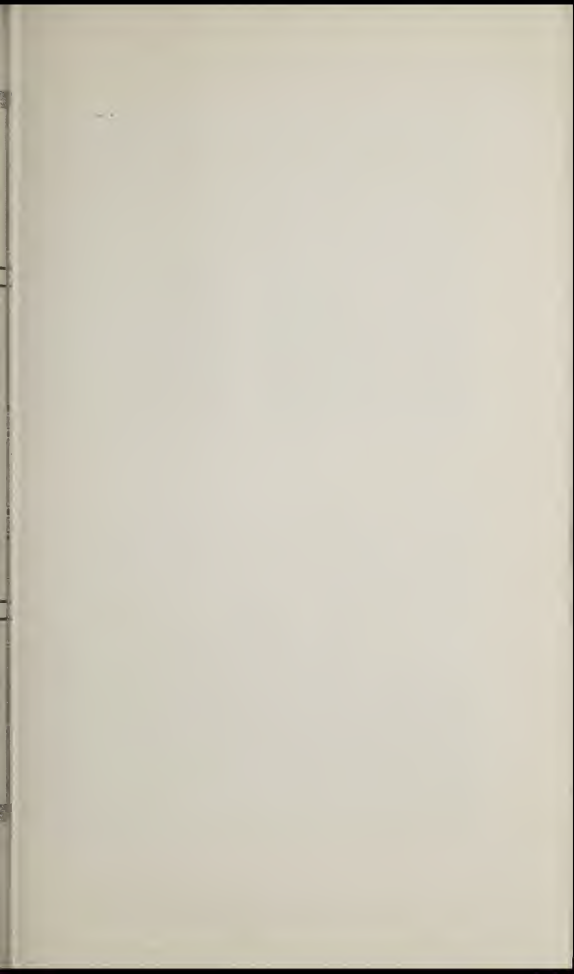
Entered in the Post Office at Pine Ridge, S. D. and registered as second-class mail matter.

THE OGLALA LIGHT is issued from the Printing Department of the Oglala Indian Training School, located at Pine Ridge, South Dakota. The mechanical work is executed by apprentice-students under the direction of the Instructor in Printing.

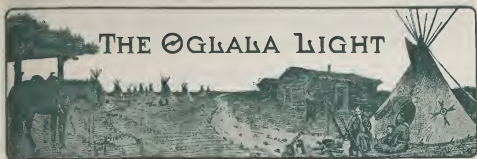
THE LIGHT has a wide circulation both in and out of the Government Service. It is an excellent advertising medium and the quickest way of reaching employees of the U. S. Government.

SUBSCRIPTION Fifty Cents per Volume. Ten numbers will probably constitute a volume. BACK NUMBERS, Ten Cents each.

ADDRESS all communications regarding subscriptions and other subjects relating to magazine direct to THE OGLALA LIGHT, United States Indian Training School, Pine Ridge, So. Dak.







THE OGLALA LIGHT

PHYSICAL CULTURE:

By *Ralph H. Ross, M. D.*

Principal and Physician, Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

PHYSICAL Culture is a term of somewhat indefinite meaning, but generally applied and accepted as signifying, not only physical training, but everything that tends to improve and strengthen the human body. The Culture of the body is as necessary for the improvement of boys and girls as the culture of the mind. And as such should be taught systematically in all schools by the teachers. Physical Culture in its simplest form is bodily cleanliness. One of the primary signs of degeneracy is lack and neglect of cleanliness. Travelers in Africa mention savage races who never wash themselves. As people advance in intelligence they pay more attention to bodily cleanliness, and both the ancient and modern progress of the human race can be measured by the number of public and private baths. But I am going to devote this paper to Physical Training, and by this I mean systematic exercise for the development and maintenance of bodily power and health. This may include any physical exercise, such as gymnastic and athletic exercises, any active sport, manual training and personal hygiene. But I can only consider here the necessity for, and the accomplishment of, systematic physical exercise. It is nearly a self evident fact that by strengthening our physical structure, we are able to combat and prevent disease. I have seen more than one case of a weak, puny, sick and frail child become, by outdoor life and systematic Physical Training, a strong, sturdy, and extremely healthy man. Ex-President Roosevelt is one of the most prominent living examples of the result of physical training. If there is even to be even "survival of the fittest" among the



various Indian tribes, it can only be accomplished by persistent systematic education, and physical training is very necessary to accomplish this end, and all the mental training it is possible to give the Indian child is wasted unless he has a sound body. The Indian has inherited for a number of generations, we don't know how far back, a number of naturally physically-trained ancestors; and yet when brought in contact with the civilization of the white man, and we attempt to make him live as we do, without first taking two or three generations to prove to him that people can live, prosper and increase, as we do, under proper hygiene, sanitation and physical training I say, when we attempt this, when we try to educate him too fast, the result is not to be wondered at. The only wonder is that the Indian children to-day are in as good physical condition as they are. And it is only by careful attention on your and my part to their physical well being, that we can expect the Indian child to live long enough, in nine cases out of ten, to show the results of the many years of persistent mental training we have given him, and to partially prove to us that our work is not in vain. For what profiteth a child if he gain all the knowledge in the world and he die before manhood. So much for the necessity of Physical Training. The History of physical training is interesting and I quote as follows from the Encyclopedia Americana:-

"Systematic training of the body has been followed in some form by probably every nation and race, savage and civilized. * * * The highest developement in many ways that the subject has ever known was in ancient Greece, where athletic games held a place in the political, religious, intellectual, and artistic life of the country that made them one of the greatest human institutions in history. The physical training of women in ancient Greece consisted mostly of dancing and ball playing, though the women of Sparta were not allowed to marry until they had given a public exhibition of proficiency in gymnastics. After its decline in Greece physical training next arose to the dignity of an institution in the age of chivalry when physical strength and prowess were again apotheosized for noble uses. Following this, developement of the body fell under the ban of an ascetic age where it remained until, early in the 19th



century. * * * * * At this time began a renaissance of physical training out of which has grown, side by side with the continuance of athletic sports, the modern gymnasium, a wholly unique institution in its construction, equipment, and the kinds of exercise adapted to it. With the growth of cities, massing large numbers of people in limited space, and curtailing facilities for outdoor exercise, the gymnasium has come to mean, not only a preparation for competitive sports, but, for t h o u s a n d s of people, the only opportunity for vigorous, all-over bodily exercise. At the same time there has developed a scientific and educational understanding and application of the subject in marked contrast to earlier methods.* * * * *

Germany and Sweden were pioneers in this modern advance of the subject, and the principle and methods there developed have had a profound influence upon t h e physical training of other European countries and America. * * * * * Physical Training in the United States received its first popular impetus from Dr. Dio Lewis, about 1860. Dr. Lewis was not a scientific worker, but aiming to put the spirit of sport and play into gymnastics promulgated some good all-over exercises in free hand movement with the dumb-bells, wands, Indian clubs, bean bags and some apparatus of h i s own devising. This work had an extended vogue throughout the country with both men and women, and was introduced into many schools. Since the Civil War, and especially in the last 10 years of the 19th century, physical training has undergone a steady advancement in the United States, both in the extent to which it is used, and in the development of the subject itself. In 1870 and later Dr. Dudley A. Sargent invented a series of pulley weight machines, some forty in number, which have since held a prominent place in gymnasium equipment. The best known of these is the chest weight machine. By means of these appliances exercises may be localized to given groups of muscles, thus developing weak or undeveloped parts of the body. Obviously measurement and general physical examination of pupils is an important factor in the thorough use of such a method. Methods of teaching gymnastics are found to be as amenable to the laws of pedagogy as any other branch worthy to rank in the science of education, and recognition is being made of the training or use of



Psychological powers the motor sense, the will, attention, etc. Indeed physiological psychology and child study have contributed as much to physical training as has the physiological laboratory. The professional training of teachers of gymnastics has done much to advance the cause of the subject which long suffered from the idea that agility of performance was a sufficient qualification for teaching. In 1903 there were in the United States 16 normal schools of physical training, offering courses of from ten months to four years in length. This number includes three of the nine universities and colleges which gives some normal instruction in theory and practice of the subject. Fifty-one normal schools for class teachers train their students to conduct class exercises in gymnastics. In 1903 there were 15 summer school of physical training." And the above numbers are steadily increasing from year to year. And thus it is seen that Physical Training is now considered a very important branch in the education of the white child. And it surely should not be neglected by us, where it is much more necessary in the Indian Child's education. The Indian child gets a fair amount of leg exercise or horse-back riding in going to and from your day schools, but what he most especially needs is some systematic physical training for his lungs, for these you know are usually his weakest points. Eminent authorities have said that if a single generation would learn to breathe correctly it would completely regenerate the race in a physical sense, and disease, especially of the pulmonary order, would be so rare as to be looked upon as a curiosity. The act of breathing is looked upon by most of us as simply a reflex act and an involuntary one over which we have no control and of which we think very little, when in fact it is a function over which we should not only exercise the greatest control, but which we should systematically and continuously use as a strengthener to our lungs. The lungs of civilized man do not get enough exercise. And without exercise, any organ, muscle, tissue, or structure of the body becomes weak and atrophies, and its function grows less and less; and this loss of strength makes any organ susceptible to disease. And it is to the exercise of the lungs that I wish to call your especial attention. A complete breath taken several times a day will keep our lungs and



system in excellent condition. The is a complete breath;

"Stand or sit erect.

"First: pucker up the lips as if for a whistle, making the smallest opening possible, but not swelling up the cheeks, and slowly blow out the breath. This is to blow out the air that is in the lungs and get them good and empty for a fresh supply.

"Now dispense with the puckering up of the lips, and, keeping the mouth shut and breathing through the nostrils, inhale slowly and steadily first filling the lower part of the lungs, which is done by bringing into play the diaphragm, which descending, exerts a gentle pressure on the abdomen.

"Then fill the middle part of the lungs, pushing out the lower rib, breastbone and chest.

"Then fill the higher portion of the lungs, protruding the upper chest, thus lifting the chest, including the upper six or seven pairs of ribs. In the final movement the lower part of the abdomen will be slightly drawn in which movement gives the lungs a support and also helps to fill the highest part of the lungs.

"Now retain the breath for a few seconds.

"Now once more pucker up the lips as if to whistle, and, through the small opening, slowly and gently exhale the breath, holding the chest quite, firmly, drawing the abdomen in a little and lifting it upward slowly as the air leaves the lungs. When the air is all exhaled relax the chest and abdomen.

"Do the exercise very slowly: take this complete breath several times a day, whenever opportunity offers, and the system will be kept in excellent condition.

"The inhalation should be continuous: not three distinct movements. Avoid jerkiness, strive to attain a ready, continuous breath. At the end of the inhalation it is well occasionally to elevate the shoulders slightly, thus raising the collar-bone and allowing the air to pass freely into the small upper lobe of the right lung—where tuberculosis is frequently so apt to begin.

"Taking this complete breath brings the entire respiratory apparatus into action and exercises all parts of the lungs, causing a circulation of air over all the blood: the chest cavity is expanded in all directions: and where it differs from other forms of breathing is that the end of the inhalation raises the collar-bone and allows the air to pass freely into the small upper lobe of the right lung, which is frequently the breeding-place for tuberculosis and is never reached by the ordinary incomplete breathing.

"This complete breath will make any man or woman immune from consumption and other pulmonary troubles, since these troubles are principally due to a lowered vitality attributable to inhaling an insufficient amount of air. There can be no pulmonary trouble where every part of the lungs is exercised and is kept healthy and thus affords no chance for the develop-



ment of germs or bacilli.

"This complete breath does entirely away with narrow-chestedness or the habit of drooping shoulders. A chest fails to expand to its normal and healthy state only where the breathing is not full. This breathing exercise insures a full, broad chest, and will develop any narrow chest to its normal proportions

"All colds may be prevented or cured by this complete breath. Whenever a person feels that he has been unduly exposed, or feels "chilled," a few moments of this complete breath will start the circulation of the blood and will cause a glow over all the body.

"The Hindu likewise cures his colds by this complete breath and partial or complete fasting for a day.

"To the anemic person this complete breath can prove a Godsend, since the quality of the blood depends largely upon the proper oxygenation of the lungs. As in the blood in the body so is our health, and the quality of blood depends chiefly on the amount of fresh air we inhale.

"To the dyspeptic and sufferer from stomach trouble this complete breath comes as a sure exhilarator. The organs which digest our food are rendered healthy or unhealthy as they are nourished or ill-nourished from the oxygen we admit into our blood. A lack of digestion or failure of appetite simply means that our digestive apparatus is below par, which in turn means that the food cannot find enough oxygen in the blood to become oxygenated before it can be digested and assimilated. And oxygen comes only with proper breathing.

"Thus is the whole human fabric affected absolutely by the amount of air we allow to enter into our bodies; and just in proportion as we do not fully exercise the internal organs by giving them plenty of air to exercise with, just so, in proportion, do those organs refuse to do their work for lack of that exercise.

"We lay much stress nowadays on the physical exercise, forgetting that all forms of physical exercise merely exercise the external muscles. The internal organs need exercise just as much, and this we accomplish through proper breathing.

"So simple is this "complete breath," when one studies it, that it may fail to command the serious attention it deserves. And yet if there is such a thing as one secret greater than all other secrets of good health it will be found in this simple exercise. It is absolutely complete, and, as such, perhaps the greatest secret of good health ever devised and given to man in a single, simple exercise.

Life And Handicrafts Of The Northern Ojibwas

BY CHARLES A. EASTMAN (OHIYSA)



AMONG the forest Indians of the Northwest they are still some few who maintain themselves in the old-fashioned way, living in birch-bark houses during most of the year. Their home is the lake regions of northern Minnesota and the Province of Ontario. This country is so interlaced with watery highways that the primitive bark canoe is the main carrier. The horse is scarcely used, but in winter the dog-sled replaces the canoe. Each family roves about within an area of perhaps a hundred miles.

These people actually live by hunting and fishing, wild rice and berry gathering, and no country be more perfectly adapted to such a life. Each season of the year has its characteristic occupation. In the early fall they fish with nets at the outlets of the large lakes or in the narrows between their countless islands, sometimes spearing the sturgeon and other fish by torchlight. The flesh is cut into thin strips and smoked or sun-dried. At this time they also shoot many ducks and cure them in the same way for winter use.

A little later, they separate into small groups of one or two families each and scatter for the winter fur-hunt. Moose and caribou may also be hunted in winter; but if food is scarce they may fall back upon fishing through the ice. In the spring they deliver their furs at the nearest post of the Hudson's Bay Company, although sometimes agents from the posts gather up the furs by dog-team, thus saving the Indian the long journey. This is the time for maple-sugar making, and delicious sugar is made with the primitive utensils, mostly of birch bark, and packed away in birchen boxes of a peculiars hape called "mococks." In April large groups of from ten to thirty families gather at some waterfall near the mouth of a river for the spawning season, and again large quantities of fish are caught and cured.

From this time to the middle of July, as they plant no gardens, the people come together on their "sacred grounds," and there conduct the ancient rites and festivities. This is the play time of the year—the time for courtship, dances, and feasts, as well as ceremonies of a distinctively religious nature.

In July they begin stripping the birch and white-cedar bark for



canoes and basket-making, gathering pine roots also for the same purpose. The bark is baled and kept flat under large stones, to be used when needed. The pliable cedar bark is utilized in mats, as well as for binding and stripping the canoes; the framework and paddles of the canoe are made of its wood. During the latter part of this month bulrushes are gathered, dried, and pressed for use in making mats. After this comes the blueberry picking, an occupation which again scatters the Indians pretty widely in small groups throughout the country. The dried berries are put away in coarse sacks woven of grass rushes.

By the first of August, the people begin to seek out the wild-rice fields, where the precious cereal grows most abundantly about the outlets and swampy bays of these northern lakes. The harvesting of this natural crop is an interesting and important feature of their lives. A large field having been located, certain portions of it are pre-empted by different families, and men and women go out by pairs in a canoe tie the straw in bundles to ripen. A month later, they again enter the field and beat out the grain with a club while holding it over the canoe with a hooked stick. In this manner the light craft moves slowly in water several feet deep, while only the black heads of the harvesters are visible through the thick straw.

After the field is cleared and the canoe emptied on shore, a hole is dug, or a natural water-worn rock filled half full with rice and covered with rawhide. Then the young men dance bare foot upon it until husked. It is winnowed in skins or flat baskets, thoughly dried, and finally packed in rush sack or skins, sometimes in whole fawn skins. This nutritious food is mainly used in the form of a soup or stew with wild duck and other game. Last come the cranberry picking and the fall fishing, when the cycle is complete.

Some of these Ojibwas have log cabins of their own construction, with mud chimneys, but few care to live in them except during the coldest part of the winter, preferring teepees covered with birch bark in overlapping strips, and supported by poles arranged in the shape of a cone. Their craftsmanship is as simple as it is ingenious, and nearly everything they use is made by themselves, lovingly, and with patient skill. Years ago all their fish-nets were of the wild



hemp, but now they use twine bought at the trading-posts. I saw the women at work making them in different sizes for catching different kind of fish. Two light, thin, cedar strips are used for netting, one about two inches square, the other from five to eight inches long with a rounded point, slit to form a tongue. When thirty yards or so are made, it is weighted with stones, and strips of cedar wood are tied to the upper edge as floaters are noticeable along the shallows and wooded shores of the lakes, and in the early morning it is common to see the women, together or singly, lifting their nets and taking the catch into the canoes.

The canoe is begun by pegging out an outline upon the ground, after which the cedar framework is built up, and the bark sewed firmly in place and thoroughly calked with boiling pitch. Baskets are made of sweet grass, rushes, split roots, and strips of bark, the larger and coarser ones being used for carrying fish, game, wild rice, berries, and even babies. The regular cradle has a pliable cedar board for a back, while the front is of tanned skins securely laced and provided with straps for carrying.

Skins are tanned and dressed by the women with their primitive instruments, scraped with the shin-bone of a deer, and softened by rubbing with liver and brains. These are skilfully made up into garments and especially moccasins, of which those made of moose-hide are the best and most durable. They are ornamented chiefly with beads, the more difficult and characteristic work in porcupine quills, flattened and dyed, having fallen largely into disuse. Sometimes the entire skin of a fawn or other small animal is tanned with the hair on, cutting it as little as possible, sewing and stuffing it so as to present an almost life-like appearance. Stuffed birds, skins of skunk, ermine, and other ornamental furs, bear-paws, horns of different animals, plumes of heron and eagle, are curiously combined in the characteristic warbonnets or head-dresses of the chiefs, some of which have been preserved through more than one generation.

The drum for the "sacred dance" is a hollowed log of bass-wood over which a wet moose-hide is tightly stretched by means of a ring and which, when struck, gives forth a weird and hallow resonance.



There are also rattles made of bone with supposed sacred of mystic properties. Rough dishes in many shapes and sizes are made of the ever useful birch bark, and more durable ones of the flat horns of the moose. Spoons are carved of cedar wood. I found very few old pipes, such as there were being small and of black stone.

To me these last of the hunting Indians seemed happy and contented, and for a few short weeks I lived over with them my boyhood days, unexpectedly finding a little bit of the past in the midst of our noisy and strenuous to-day.



EXTINGUISHED.

By J. W. FOLEY.

"The boy stood on the burning deck, whence all but him had fled"—
When Tommy Gibbs stood up to speak he had it in his head,
But when he saw the schoolroom full of visitors, he knew,
From his weak knees and parching tongue, the words had all fled, too.

"The boy stood on the burning desk"—a second time he tried,
But he forgot about the boy, or if he lived or died;
He only knew the burning desk was something nice and cool
Beside the rostrum where he stood that awful day in school.

"The boy stood on the burning desk"—he felt the flames and smoke.
His tongue was thick, his mouth was dry, he felt that he would choke.
And from the far back seats he heard a whisper run about;
"Come back, Tom, and take your seat. They've put the fire out!"

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

CIRCULAR NO. 944.

Conference of Indian Employees.

February 28, 1915.

To all Superintendents and Field Officers:

A conference of Indian Service workers will be held at San Francisco August 9 to 16, 1915, both inclusive. At Oakland California, August 15 to 28, will be held the meetings of the National Education Association and the International Congress of Education. The meetings of these two organizations will be undoubtedly of special interest this year and of value and benefit to those who can attend.

It is desired that all school employees who can do so, and who can be spared from their posts of duty, may attend the conference of Indian Service workers and also the other meetings mentioned. Programmes of all meetings are being prepared so that forenoon sessions only will be held, giving those in attendance an opportunity to visit the exposition during the afternoons.

Those school employees so attending will be granted educational leave, (not exceeding 15 days in any case) covering their absence from their posts except that one-half day educational leave will be granted for each day in which employees are in attendance at the sessions of the Indian conference or meetings of the other organizations; the other half day will be charged to annual leave. As only school employees are entitled to educational leave, other employees who desire to attend and who can be spared will be given a special detail covering the half-day period of their attendance at the sessions conference of Indian Service workers only. If they remain for the sessions of the other two associations, or for other purpose they must take annual leave.

Superintendents are instructed to report not later than May 1 the number and names of employees who signify their intention to so attend.

Applications should be submitted in duplicate on form 5-450-0 for educational leave or special detail to this Office a sufficient time



in advance to enable it to take action there on. In cases, however, where it is not practicable to determine in advance the employees who can be spared, they may be authorized by the superintendent provided their applications are then submitted promptly by him. All absences on account of attendance at these gatherings will be reported on the monthly reports of leave taken, properly designating there on "Educational leave," "Special detail," or "Annual leave," as the case may be.

Very truly yours,
CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

Employees:

If you desire to take advantage of the above, the Agency Office should be advised prior to April 15th, with application made on proper form.

Pine Ridge Agency, S. D. March 16, 1915
John R. Brennan.

Be Kind.

*Be kind to every living thing,
Nor seek to take its life,
It has its special work to do
In this great world of strife
God gives to each his little day
Of work or joy or love,
Each life is wonderful and comes
From God's own hand above.*

*If an unkind word appears,
File the thing away;
If some novelty in jeers,
File the thing away;
If some clover little bit
Of sharp and pointed wit,
Carrying a barb with it,
File the thing away,*

*If some bit of gossip come,
File the thing away;
Scandalously naughty crumb,
File the thing away;
If suspicion comes to you
That your neighbor isn't true,
Let me tell you what to do—
File the thing away,
Do this for a little while,
Then go out and burn the file!*

*Work a little, sing a little,
Whistle and be gay;
Read a little, play a little,
Busy every day;
Talk a little, laugh a little,
Don't forget to play;
Be a bit of merry sunshine
All the blessed way.*

Selected

Editor's Comment

An Arctic Winter:

The past winter has been such an unusual one in this section of South Dakota that it is deserving of especial mention, as it has succeeded in driving the thoughts and recollections of the oldest inhabitant to distraction in order to find any other winter to compare this one with. For the past ten years we have considered Pine Ridge to be the best winter resort of any place in the Dakotas or any of the adjoining states, but the past winter has changed our opinion and will make us hesitate hereafter to recommend any place for its beautiful, salubrious climate, for the contrast in the past winter from those that have gone before could not have been greater.

We have been informed by people who have been in this section since 1876 that more snow has fallen here since the first of December than has ever fallen in a winter since that time, a conservative estimate places the snow fall at about 36 inches and, at the present writing (March 20), there is about a foot of snow on the level. This may not seem excessive when taken in comparison to the 60 or 70 inches they have had in the eastern part of this state, but when you take into consideration this open prairie and constantly wind-swept country, a fall of a few inches of snow drifts to that of about the same number of feet, and also when you think that Pine Ridge is twenty-five miles from the nearest railroad, the matter of getting out or in with anything more than a telephone message may become a very vital question. Our experience has proved this as, in lieu of coal which we cannot get from the railroad, we have been burning everything burnable and have now for the past two weeks been keeping our plant in operation with heat from ash trees which we have cut along the creek. The question of food, and especially flour, which is issued to the old and incapacitated Indians during the winter time, is also a serious question, at this time when the possibility of not being able to get any freight from the railroad looms up as a tremendous obstacle. And the thought now with us all is, that after all this snow does begin to melt and pass away, how long will the roads remain impassible for freight teams?

Besides the lesson taught by the climatic conditions here the past



winter of getting all freight of subsistence, fuel etc, hauled in the fall, is the lesson to the Indians of putting up hay for feed of horses and cattle. How many cattle will perish as the result of the thick white blanket over this country for the past four months it is impossible to estimate, but the loss will undoubtedly be large, very much larger than it should have been if each Indian would put up enough hay every fall so that he could feed all his stock at least four months during the worst part of the winter. We trust the lessons this winter has taught will be long remembered and that neither the Government nor the Indians on this Reservation will again be unprovided for when winter begins



An exchange gives the following definition of the word cigarette: "Cigarette is a role of paper, tobacco and drugs with a fire at one end and a big fool at the other. Some of the chief enjoyments are considered to be nightmares, fits, cancer of the lips and stomach, spinal meningitis, softening of the brain, funeral processions and families shrouded in gloom."

Press Comments

Honesty is the Best Policy

In his less than two years, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cato Sells whose long residence in Iowa gives the state a claim upon him, has won a Nation-wide recognition for himself, and secured for the government at Washington almost for the first time the regards of its Indian wards.

Mr. Sells has been able to do this by resorting to the very simple expedient of being honest with the Indians, and doing for them just what Government has said it would do. Strange as it may seem, this is the first time a Commissioner of Indian Affairs or a National administration has found it worth while to be as prompt in fulfilling an obligation as in entering upon one.

The French, when they sold Louisiana Territory, left the American purchasers a legacy which has caused no end of embarrassment—the Indian as independent nations to be dealt with by formal treaty. The American soon accustomed himself to the forms but he took what he wanted. The Indian, who had great respect for forms never could understand American duplicity. To him the American always spoke with forked tongue.

The treaties with the Indians have been gathered and published in a single volume. It may be said with confidence that leaving out the merely formal ratifications of existing friendly relations there is not one treaty that was negotiated in good faith by the United States. What Germany has done in Belgium would be merely incidental if compared with

what this country has done in violation of formal treaty rights on every foot of Indian ground.

Mr. Sells is to be congratulated on discovering that honesty is the best policy, even in dealing with an Indian. The acclaim he is winning he is the essentially healthy tone of American public morals—*Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Leader*.

Choc Kelley Lands Coveted Appointment.

The appointment of Victor M. Kelley of Durant, Okla., as football coach and athletic instructor at the Carlisle Indian School was announced today by Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The appointee, better known as "Choc" Kelley from the fact that he is a Choctaw Indian, was formerly with the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and holds a record for work as a quarterback there. He succeeds "Pop" Warner, well known in the sporting world as a football coach.

Kelley was liberally indorsed from Oklahoma and Texas.

"Choc" Kelley's appointment as athletic director at The Carlisle Indian school will doubtless be received with great pleasure by his numerous friends in Texas. Kelley was a gridiron star in this state for a number of years and was always considered one of the hardest, grittiest and cleverest of the quarterbacks who have ever played in Texas. "Choc" said that his greatest ambition had been realized when the A. & M. team, piloted by him, defeated the University of Texas



in Houston in 1908 by the score of 23 to 0.

This was the first time in many years that the Aggies had been able to down the Longhorns and Kelley had been made to know the pain of a Texas defeat on several occasions. That year (1908) when the second game was played in Austin on Thanksgiving Day the Farmers again triumphed, but only by the narrow margin of 5 to 0, and it was "Choc" Kelley who made those five points.

This was when the forward pass was in its infancy and it was on that kind of a play that Kelley made the line score of the game.

He caught the ball after a long pass and dodging several players, wriggled across the goal line for the winning score.

Records do not show when Kelley was taken out of a game on account of an injury or for any other reason. His tantalizing smile made him a veritable nemesis to all opposing player and no matter how hard he was hit he always got up wearing a smile. He was a small man, but was a marvelous open field runner, but on the field he was dreaded owing to his ability to show up his would-be, tackler.

He is a hard worker with his man and is a good judge of an athlete.—Dallas (Texas) News, February 24, 1915.

National Secretary Indian Y. M. C. A. Visits Hampton

Robert D. Hall, National Secretary of the Indian Division of the Y. M. C.

A., with headquarters in New York, has been spending few days at Hampton Institute, and during Sunday spoke at several meeting for the students.

Mr. Hall is unusually well qualified to understand Indian conditions as he was raised on a reservation his parents being missionaries among the North Dakota Indians, and an Indian woman taking care of him from his second year, after the death of his own mother.

In his talk to the Indian boys and girls at Indian Christian Endeavor' Mr. Hall said that the important things for them to learn were to locate their life emphasis, to find out God's plan for them, and to understand that education gives them advantages and opportunities that God will call them to account for.

Mr. Hall said: "That great need of the Indian race is Christian leaders. Not necessarily preachers and Sunday school teachers, but if you go back to your own people as lawyers, doctors, ranchmen, or in any other capacity, you should inspire them with confidence in your honesty and your intentions to help them and do the best you can for them. One Christian leader can accomplish a wonderful amount of good and can counteract the influence of hundreds who are not Christians. This great need for Christian leaders is not among our own Indians alone, but in Canada, Alaska, Mexico, and South America, there are nearly 15,000,000 Indian who are as yet practically untouched by Christianity."—Hampton, Va.

General Agency Items

General Agency Items.

How would you like to be a stage driver?

With a foot of snow on the ground this does not look much like the first of April.

Miss Dona Dietrick arrived from Winona, Minn., the 22nd of Feb. and went on duty as Stenographer and Typewriter.

Just a pointer to let you know that we have some inside information and, of course, we couldn't give our informant away, but the heirship business is pretty dead. If you don't believe this ask J. J. P.

We understand that Parker's dog is well again. Who is the doctor?

Mrs. Melvin Baxter has been quite sick the past couple weeks but we trust she will soon be round again.

Mr. R. B. Demarree and his family suffered from an attack of the grip during the month.

Mr. J. J. Duncan was called to Omaha, Neb., on the 18th as Mrs. Duncan was to undergo an operation at an Omaha hospital on the 20th.

Mr. Frank L. O'Rourke and wife,

of the Extension, are temporarily in charge at No. 14 Day School

Mr. Will Kiger went to Omaha on business for a week during the month.

Miss Helen Corder paid a short visit to Rushville and was snowbound for a few days.

The vital question now is, what become of last winter's coal?

Chief Clerk Landman returned from a short visit to relatives in Michigan the first of the month.

Mr. R. H. Stelzner entertained a number of gentlemen of the Agency and School the evening of the 13th. Everybody reported a very enjoyable evening and from the way some of the men consumed the "mescal" beans there is no doubt but that this part of the festivities was thoroughly relished by all.

Indian Trader "Hank" Simmons passed through our midst not long since on his return from Denver, Colo.

News from North Dakota states that Mr. Stephen Janus, superintendent at Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, Belcourt, N. D., has been transferred to the superintendency at Leupp, Arizona.

THE courage to be just; the courage to be honest; the courage to resist temptation; the courage to do one's duty; this is the moral courage that characterizes the highest order of manhood and womanhood—it is the courage without which no great permanent success in life is achieved.—*Samuel Smiles.*

Day School News Items

ITEMS FROM NO. 5 DAY SCHOOL

Mrs. Robert Gillespie died Feb. 25th

Mr. Duncan and family visited No. 5 Day School on Feb. 10th.

Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Kern and Mr. & Mrs. Russell Kern spent Saturday, Feb. 6th at No. 5.

The school clothing was received on Feb. 9th. Result: A lot of pleased children and parents too.

The Third grade girls are crocheting. They have made about ten yds. of lace.

Our school observed St. Valentine's-Day this year.

Mr. Duncan and Mr. Larsen spent the afternoon of Feb. 25th at No. 5. visiting the school and cleaning the well.

Both Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays were observed this year at No. 5. We think the children were benefitted thereby.

The school children have made some nice quotation books.

Samuel Stands, of No. 5, recently took to himself a wife, Lucy Dreaming Bear, of No. 25.

If schools are for the furthering of civilization, we wish more of them would lend a hand in the work of stamping out the nefarious practices of funeral feasts and give aways. Robbing alike the dead and the living.

Recently a little girl came into the school room and walking up to the teacher dropped a tender tid bit, that had been intended by the honor for

the child herself, into his hand. We promptly returned it telling her to eat it.

This reminds us that last October when school opened we had no school flour for a few days. One of the boys had gotten hold of 20 cents with which he tried in turn to buy bread, cookies, eggs, etc. On failing to get any of these articles he soon came to me saying. Mr. McLaughlin have you any castor oil?

NO. 16, DAY SCHOOL

The Stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bird Feb. 21st, and presented to them a fine little daughter.

Mrs. Susie White Face is very sick with that dreadful disease tuberculosis.

The young people of the Presbyterian church have been having some very interesting debates, they meet once each week, and much interest is manifested in these meetings by every one old as well as young. We believe the most interesting and entheusastic talks were given on the subject Resolved, that iron is more useful than wood. The negatives won the decision.

Our school children are much interested in watching for the return of the songsters. They report each morning how many birds they saw on the way to school, and the name of each kind. They have so far found two new spring arrivals.

Quite a number of our pupils have both whooping cough and mumps together with an epidemic of



bad cold.

The Ladies Aid of the Episcopal church met at No. 16, D. S. the 13th. of February. Each member of this society have become members of our H. I. B. and have pledged themselves to do all in their power to keep the cause in every way.

Hay is getting very scarce in our camp and this makes us anxious for good weather, as quite a number of horses have been lost already.

NO 25 DAY SCHOOL ITEMS

On Thursday evening February 11 about forty young people of the neighborhood met at the school house for social and literary work. Much interest was shown in the reading of Indian legend "Itoma and the Badger" After the reading, games were in order, and were engaged in by all present, and signified a desire to meet again. Our school attendance has been poor for the last two weeks, in Feb. owing to an epidemic of mumps prevailing in this neighborhood.

John Red Boy, Frank Loafer Joe. John Bank, Wallace Little Jinger, Lucy Bank and Jimson-Dearly wrote papers on "What do I know about alcohol?" the last week in February. Lucy Dearly, Lucy Kills Close To Lodge, Guy Red Bear, Nellie High Cat and Harry Jumping Bull should have written also but were out of school at the time because of mumps.

Dr. Cross made a short visit to our school February 24.

NO. 12 DAY SCHOOL ITEMS.

About 14 inches of snow covers the ground at the present writing.

Harold Sydney, the baby boy of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Powless, died of whooping cough on the 7th of Feb. The funeral, which was held on the 8th, was attended by a large number of people.

Mrs. Pat Pourier who has been in Gordon Neb. taking treatment came home on the 12th looking better.

Felix L. Hawk who is running a little store near the white river went to Scenic, S.D. for supplies, and was compelled to stay there for 5 days on account of snow storm.

Lizzie No Braid has about finished writing her composition on "What I know about Alcohol?" She got third prize last year on her composition, and she is anxious to get another one this year.

Over ten cords of wood was sawed by the cook and Brafford sawing machine at No. 12 Day School. The boys are smiling at the wood pile now, this means more work for the garden in the spring.

The Indians in the neighborhood say this snow means lots of "blo" meaning potatoes so they are anxiously looking forward to spring when they can start their garden.

Items Contributed by Pupils

PRINCIPAL TEACHERS ROOM

We hope it will soon be Spring so we can play baseball.—*Joe Russell.*

Mr. Shell is teaching for Mrs. Kelsey while she is sick. He is also teaching our class.—*Joe Blue Horse.*

We are glad because Spring is Coming. We will soon play games on our play grounds again. We are studying hard.—*Thomas Eagle Fox.*

We hope that we will have fine crops this spring as we have had snow all winter, which is melting, leaving the ground wet.—*Andrew Stands.*

"Get busy or the steam will come down on us" were the last words I heard my Instructor say. We got busy and fired with some green pine and box elder wood and we soon had the steam up. There is nothing like doing your best after all.—*James W. Horse.*

ADDITIONAL ROOM

Spring is coming and the birds will soon be here. When spring comes we will start making our school garden.—*Jay Galligo.*

I work in the domestic science department. Mrs. Harvey is teaching us how to sew and cook.—*Eliza Sticks Enemy.*

There is no coal in the boiler-house so the boys are cutting much wood in order to keep the fire going.—*Wallace Little.*

I work at the laundry and I like my work. I learn many things. On Monday we washed dresses. On Tuesday we iron the white aprons and dresses.—*Julia H. Eagle.*

Every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday night we come to night school and learn our lessons for next day

I like to come to night school.—*Lucy Hawk.*

Our school work is good. Soon there will be green grass and it will be time for garden-making. The birds will sing while we work in the garden.—*Homer B. Rope.*

Our school room, our studies are very good and we are studying very hard.—*Eva W. Thunder.*

INTERMEDIATE ROOM

Just before breakfast on March 9, a fire was started, by the explosion of the water pipes, in the south kitchen of the South Cottage, it was put out.—*Claude La Point.*

A number of Indians left on March 9 to join number 101 show.—*Wilbert Deon.*

We are all very sorry on account of the sickness of Mrs. Margaret E. Kelsey, our teacher but hope she will soon recover health.—*Madge Goings.*

On account of the sickness of Mrs. Kelsey, Mr. Shell is teaching two rooms, Matthew High Pine, the Messenger to Mr. Shell is watching us when he is not in our room.—*Chauncey Bissonttee.*

We are very sorry to hear that our teacher Mrs. Kelsey is sick and can not teach. It makes it hard for Mr. Shell to teach two rooms, but I think Mrs. Kelsey will soon be able to teach, or Mr. Shell will have to keep on teaching two rooms.—*Elizabeth Ross.*

ITEMS FROM PRIMARY ROOM

I am glad the snow is melting, I hope you are glad too. I am sorry that there was a fire in the little cottage a few days ago. Some of Mr. Knife's things burnt up too. It was a sad sight that morning.—*Lucy Chief.*

I am very glad that the snow is not deep now, and that Easter is coming.—*Cora Richards.*

We are studying hard in our school room. We are studying poems and spelling. We are writing verses and stories.—*Peter Little Chief.*

There was a fire in Lucy Knife's Kitchen a few days ago. We were sorry to see it. Some people are glad, because the snow is going away.—*Eva Bush.*

Spring will soon be here, and all the children are happy. I am learning many things in the school. I have worked in the sewing room and I learned much about sewing. When I go home my mother and father will be glad that I know how to work. Mrs. Van Wert is sick now, so I am helping Mary Shangreau with the work. I am taking care of the dining room and she is working in the kitchen.—*Theresa Hawkins.*

It is near Spring, because we heard a lark sing in the trees. Today we are busy with our school work; although some of the children are sick.—*Lucy Helper.*

I am very sorry that I have been sick, and I forgot all my lesson. Many of the other boys have been sick too, and they all forgot their lessons in our school room. But

again we study very hard so that we will soon get along fine again.

—*Louis Marshall.*

KINDERGARTEN ITEMS.

We are now stringing the pretty, bright pink salt beads we made last week. we shall hang them on the wall and when vacation comes teacher says we may have them to wear.—*Lizzie Kills On Back.*

I like to read and write in school and be good and in the afternoons I work in J. B. Shell's room.—*Mathew High Pine.*

The boys and girls are glad to be in school. Many of us have been sick with measles this month. we are glad that most all are back in the school room now. Our teacher's name is Mrs. Stelzner. We love our teacher. I will come back next year. I write this Tuesday morning March 16th.—*Edgar Standing Bear.*

I go to School in the morning, work in the afternoon, play on Saturday and rest on Sunday.—*Oliver Hi h Pine.*

Our teacher says on April 1st, all of this first grade will go to the Primary Room. All those of beginning class can come all day then.—*Pugh Conquering Bear.*

"A grudge is a handicap in our good work—if you have one forget it."

General School Items

And still it snowed. Where, Oh where does the snow come from?

Farmer Earl went to Rushville a few times during the month trying to keep the road open and bring in some coal.

Our epidemic of measles seems to be on the wane and grip and other things!! seems to be taking precedence now.

Mr. Schultz gave an interesting talk on "The Greatest Thing in the world" to the pupils and employees the evening of Feb. 25th.

Dr. Ross, during the sickness of Agency Physician Dr. Cross, went to No. 3 Day School to see Mr. Whiting

Principal Teacher Shell gave a very instructive talk on "Humane Treatment of Animals" to the pupils and employees in the auditorium the evening of March 6th.

The Women's Club gave a whist party the evening of St. Patrick's Day, March 17th, to their friends of the Agency and School in the reading room of the girl's building. Nine tables were made up and the employee's orchestra dispensed excellent music while refreshments were being served. All remained until a late hour and indications proved conclusively that all had an enjoyable time.

March came in like a lion and is going out like a tiger(?).

Mrs. Kelsey was confined to her room for a few days during the month.

Mrs. O. D. Carey spent a couple weeks visiting friends in Valentine, Neb.

Mrs. Ashman and orchestra, consisting of Messrs. Chapman, Mumblehead and Daniel, gave a very interesting and entertaining musical program to the pupils and employees the evening of March 11th.

Mr. Bennett, assisted by Messrs. Skenandore and Earl, with a large detail of boys, have been cutting trees on the farm above the school in order to furnish wood for fuel for our boilers. They have been at it for two weeks now and if it was not for this the school would have had to have been closed.

We experienced quite a scare and commotion the morning of the 10th, when the fire-alarm sounded due to discovery of fire in the kitchen occupied by Night Watchman Andrew Knife. It was caused by water-back in range exploding by fire being built in range while water pipes were frozen. The fire was quickly put out, but the excitement and exercise kept us warm that morning without any steam.



Think big, talk little, laugh easily, look much, work hard, give freely, pay cash, and be kind if you want to be on the road to success.
—H. M. Crouse.



Where the Pine Ridge Begins

Out where the landscape's a little stronger,
Out where the smile dwells a little longer,
That's where the Pine Ridge begins.
Out where the sun's a little brighter,
Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,
That's where the Pine Ridge begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
That's where the Pine Ridge begins.
Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing,
That's where the Pine Ridge begins.

Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts with despair are aching,
That's where the Pine Ridge begins,
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without half trying,
That's where the Pine Ridge begins.

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(Signed) J. D. CORDER,
Pine Ridge, S. D.

NOTICE!



All donations, such as papers, magazines, books, games, etc. for the sick and convalescent at the School Hospital will be greatly appreciated. All contributions may be sent to the Hospital Matron.

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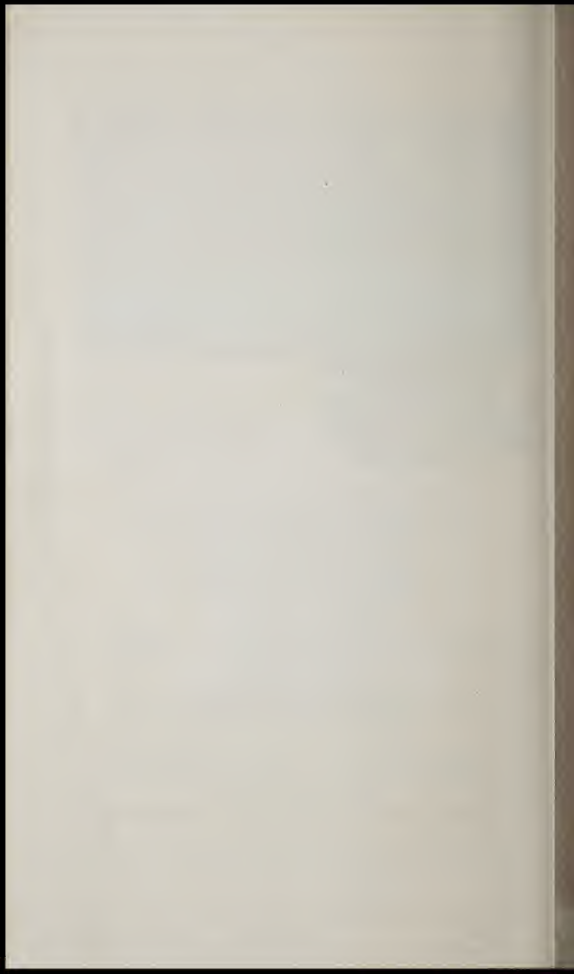
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OGALA LIGHT



MARCH 1917.



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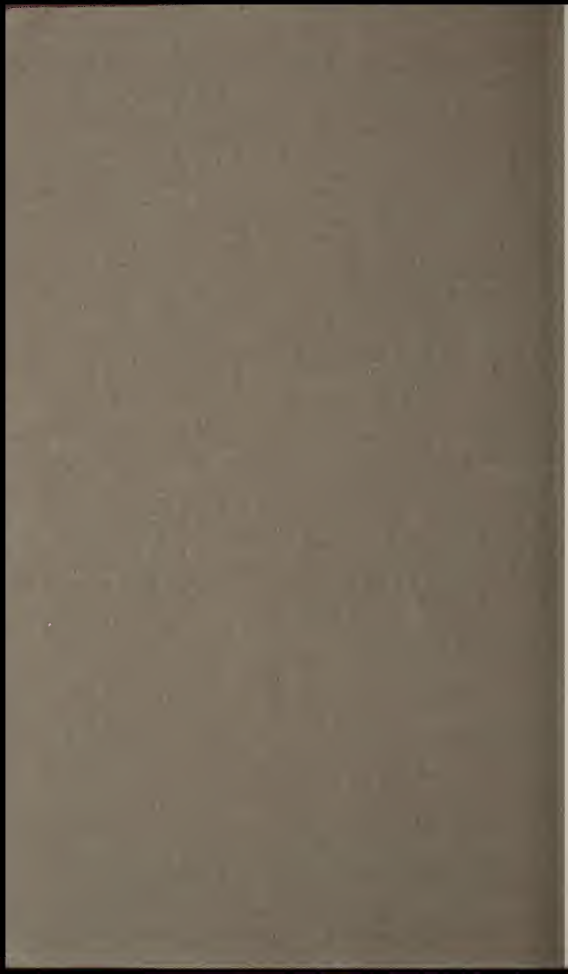
HOME ECONOMICS IN
RESERVATION SCHOOLS.



ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

EDITOR'S COMMENT.







A magazine issued in the interest of
all Indians==for all Indians==by
Sioux Indians

The Oglala Light

Eighteenth Year Number Seven

Published by U. S. Indian School, Pine Ridge, So. Dak.

ROSS L. SPALSBURY, EDITOR

J. W. MUMBLEHEAD, MANAGER & INSTRUCTOR

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Entered in the Post Office at Pine Ridge, S. D. and registered as second-class mail matter

THE OGLALA LIGHT is issued from the Printing Department of the Oglala Indian Training School, located at Pine Ridge, South Dakota. The mechanical work is executed by apprentice-students under the direction of the Instructor in Printing.

THE LIGHT has a wide circulation both in and out of the Government Service. It is an excellent advertising medium and the quickest way of reaching employees of the U. S. Government.

SUBSCRIPTION Fifty Cents per Volume. Ten numbers will probably constitute a volume. BACK NUMBERS, Ten Cents each.

ADDRESS all communications regarding subscriptions and other subjects relating to magazine direct to THE OGLALA LIGHT, United States Indian Training School, Pine Ridge, So. Dak.

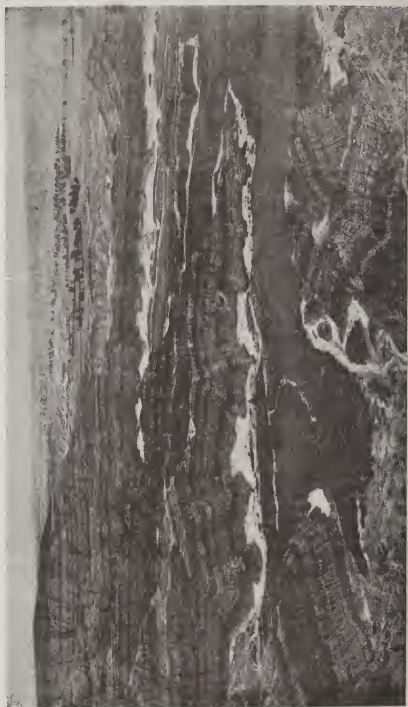


Play Ball.

This world's a diamond, with the bases laid,
And on it Life's great game of ball is played.
The teams are Human Beings versus fate,
And Time's the umpire, watching by the plate.
We're at the bat. Our purpose o'er and o'er
To wield Ambition's club and try to score.
To try to solve the curves the pitcher throws,
And lam the sphere where not a finger goes,
Some of us seem to bat with skill immense,
Knocking long homers o'er the deep field fence.
Others bunt infield hits, but wildly race,
And beat the ball down to the primal base.
Still others, tho they strive their best no doubt,
Fan wildly at the air, and then—strike out;
Then seek the bench, downcast, with visage, drawn,
Crestfallen, shamefaced; blue, ambition gone,
Or rag the umpire, growling like a bear:
"You robber. That decision wasn't fair."
That's not the game. Be not a grouch or a quitter.
What though you're not a straight 300-hitter.
You've got another chance. Stand to the plate,
Grab tight your bat, get braced and calmly wait.
Wait for a good one. Let the other rip,
And when it comes—now—Lam it hard and zip—
It's got to go. And so must you, old man,
Hike for the base. Keep going—yes, you can
Steal second—good—now, easy—not too gay,
There—get a lead—a hit—now you're away.
Keep on—don't stop don't lose that dandy stride
You've got to beat the throw-in—slide now—slide.
Hurrah—you did it—score? Of course you scored:
See—there's your tally marked up on the board.
And now you'll win the game—no doubt at all;
You can't lose, old man, if you'll just Play Ball.

"THE MAIZE."





A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE BAD LANDS



The Growth of Industrial Education,

By JAMES H. HYDE, JR.

MANUAL TRAINING TEACHER



FOR those who regard anything new in school work as fiddle-faddles, decry the efficiency of the school system, and bewail the change from the curriculum of the little red schoolhouse on the hill, this article contains little in common. The scheme of industrial education provides no time for those who feel that what was good enough for them is also good enough for their children. The world has moved forward a step since the time of our fathers, and it would be indeed a mark of inefficiency on the record of our educators if the school system had not moved forward accordingly.

The apprenticeship form of industrial education passed into disuse when the desire for something more than a working knowledge of a trade demanded that the apprentice have a broader education. This probably led to the sons of the butcher, the baker, and candlestick maker donning the cap and gown and turning their thoughts to medicine, law, and studies intellectual. At least those who reached the cap and gown stage of this scheme turned their attention to such studies, but the others, who were by far in the majority, dropped out along the way and attempted to eke out a livelihood in competition with others who were trained in practice, if not in theory. Armed with a partial education by a college-apexed course, these men found difficulty in applying to practical things the same formulae that sufficed to solve the intellectual problems.

The inability of these supposedly better educated students to compete favorably with more thoroughly trained practical workers



refected discredit on the college-apexed system, it was training students along lines which the majority of them would never follow on leaving school. Its percentage of inefficient students was far greater than that of the apprentice system, whose faults it was intended to correct.

It was at this juncture industrial education came to the foreground, and simultaneously our educational system advanced a step. Unlike the apprentice system which taught all practice and no theory, and a college-apexed course which taught all theory and no practice, industrial education borrowed from both, and in a modified form combined the two.

From this co-ordination of both systems has been evolved our present industrial system which might well choose for its maxim the revised adage: "All work and no theory makes Jack a poor workman. And vice versa." Viewing both systems in the light of experience, educators have combined that which is best in both, and by the same light have omitted that which has proved to be undesirable.

But Rome was not built in a day, and likewise, the changes which are mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs have taken decades to develop. Even at the present time there are many schools following the past methods where the light of experience does not shine sufficiently bright to enable them to see that in the great scheme of things they must inevitably change. The great onrushing tide of educational advancement will gather them in its waves or crush them in its maelstrom.

There was a time when the economic conditions of this country unconsciously contributed to the development of industrial education. When the farm homestead was the chief producer of the necessities of life the children there received an industrial education which was augmented and developed by attendance at school. Children who were thus educated found little difficulty in making their way in the world because they had been trained to make their hands do what their minds dictated. But was the industrial education they received while "doing things" on the farm homestead given any credit for the success these children received during later years? It is rather to be believed that the little red schoolhouse garnered it all.



It is these creditable achievements that those who would have the school system mark time to the tune of the school master's pitch-pipe point to in proving their argument. The pupils of the school-house on the hill achieved success not because of the straight-grained course of education that was administered to them, but in spite of it; for economic conditions at their home required a certain amount of industrial application, and their hands received a percentage of education as well as their minds.

This home-grown variety of industrial education is not in great evidence in our country at present. Modern conveniences and inventions have made inroads on the independence of the independence of the homestead. Conditions have changed the homestead into a farm; a business proposition where specialties have prominence and where industrial education would be developed along one line of work. A training on such a basis would be a reversion to the apprentice system. Our industrial courses offer the rational solution to the problem.

These courses are especially necessary in the education of the Indian youth for he is not more than two generations removed from nomadic ancestors who had no knowledge of the industries. They were skilled in those pursuits which clothed and fed them, but the advance of civilization has so changed their mode of acquiring food and clothing that the education of their sons along the line their fathers followed would be fallacy.

It therefore devolves upon the schools of the Indian Service to develop a people along a line they have never followed, and of which many of them have no knowledge. In taking up this work of industrial education among our Indian children we can rest assured that the mistakes made in the education of the white children have been eliminated, and that a child thoroughly trained in the industrial work as prescribed by our course of study will not be of the inefficient partial college-apexed course variety, nor will he be a one-sided nonety of the apprentice system. It will not be necessary to make a job to fit the Indian, for the Indian will be fitted to make the job.

Home Economics in Reservation Schools:

KATHLEEN W. TULLY,
Teacher of Housekeeping.



THERE are some feminine vanities that are really legitimate. It is always permissible for a mother to think her child the most perfect being on earth and for a teacher to regard her special subject as the only one really worthwhile. On this ground, then, may be justified any under enthusiasm that I may show for home economics.

A sort of armed truce exists, I am told, in many schools, between the academic and industrial department, the point at issue being their relative importance in the general scheme and, while realizing this and wishing to be as tactful as possible in expressing myself, I still insist modestly upon claiming for home economics the position of prime importance in the curriculum for Indian girls.

In the first place, "education is a preparation for living" and as the great majority of Indian girls go into homes of their own soon after leaving school it is evident that their school course should give them a thorough training in all branches of housekeeping.

One of the favorite arguments against the teaching of home economics in school is that the subject is one which belongs to the home and should be taught by the mother. This, fortunately, cannot be urged for Indian pupils for in many cases the mothers are totally ignorant of even the ordinary laws of hygiene and sanitation or else they do not apply them to housekeeping. Large families are crowded together in one-room huts which afford no means for ventilation and are absolutely impossible to keep clean. To these living conditions are due the spread of tuberculosis, trachoma and other contagious diseases, and also, in large measure, the great infant mortality on reservations.

Moreover, the food cooked is anything but nutritious and little attention is given to its preparation.

Girls brought up under such conditions naturally can learn nothing of housekeeping or cookery from their mother so it is plainly the duty of the school to show them the way and by thoroughly em-



phasizing the matter to make them dissatisfied with the old methods and determined to make their homes much better than those of their parents.

There are in general, two methods of teaching home economics: the classroom method and the cottage plan.

The former is the one usually employed with white children in the city schools. A large cooking laboratory is equipped with desks or lockers for twenty to twenty-four pupils. Each one has her own locker or shelf for utensils and a small oil stove or gas-plate is provided for each two girls. The class periods are from one and one half to two hours and regular lessons are given, each one illustrating some one cooking problem. Housekeeping methods are taught in caring for the individual desks and for the room itself.

An advantage of this method is that a larger number of pupils can be handled at one time by one instructor; a disadvantage is that the girls do not learn to relate processes such as is necessary in preparing even the simplest meal—that is, they spend all of their time preparing and watching a single dish—a roast, for instance, or a dessert—and when at home they try to prepare a whole meal and watch all the different dishes at once they get confused.

Sewing and laundering are taught in the same way, special classes being organized but with the same disadvantage; that the processes can not be coordinated as is necessary in real housekeeping. Still, in the case of sewing this is rather an advantage for a greater mastery of the subject can be obtained where all the classtime is given to it.

The other method is to furnish a small cottage to which the girls come and spend a longer period of time—several days or half-days a week—and actually "keep house"; care for the house, clean, cook and serve the meals and do the laundering.

The housekeeping method seems the one best suited for reservation schools. It is entirely practical for the girls have real housekeeping problems to contend with and the practical experience in cookery that is so essential. The repetition of the same tasks over is what gives the course its greatest value for by caring for the house, building fires, tending lamps, etc., and planning, cooking and serving nutritious and palatable meals day after day for fifteen or twenty



weeks they acquire a certain skill which they can never wholly lose, regardless of their future circumstances or environment.

In the housekeeping cottage things can not always run smoothly. The accidents that lend spice to all domestic life are sure to occur and provide good lessons for the girls. For instance the week's supply of potatoes may be discovered to be frozen. This gives a splendid opportunity for learning that rice, hominy or macaroni may be very satisfactorily substituted and may be served in various attractive ways as well as for a practical discussion on root cellars and the methods commonly used on the reservation for keeping vegetables over the winter. Similarly an accident to the bread sponge—however tragic it appears at the time—may result, happily in a day spent in experimenting with various kinds of quick breads or the temporary lack of meat serve as an excuse for acquiring the necessary protein in nourishing cream soups or chowders.

Not that proteins and carbohydrates need ever be referred to as such. Those names often prove too much even for children thoroughly familiar with the English language.

The story is told of a teacher who dwelt with painful iteration on the part played by proteins, carbohydrates and fats in the upkeep of the body. At the end of the lesson she asked the question:

"Can anyone tell me the three foods required to keep the body in health?"

"Yes, ma'm, I can," said one maiden, raising her hand, "yer breakfast, yer dinner and yer supper."

The course of study provided by the Indian Office gives a very concise outline of the work to be followed in cooking, sewing and laundering.

The seamstress teaches most of the work, as given in the outline, in the sewing room, the articles made in the housekeeping department being, chiefly, a work bag, work aprons or a simple house dress, and some clothing for children.

It is well if possible to work in some simple lesson in home decoration. The passepartouting of pictures—inexpensive prints of good pictures being chosen—and the making of pillow tops, table runners, dresser scarfs, etc., may be taken up at odd moments, all of these



things serving to awaken a pride in the home which is one of the chief requisites for good housekeeping and which slumbers in every girl's soul. I have found that the Indian girls have skill in all sorts of hand work and seem very much interested in all branches of housekeeping.

A course in poultry raising may be very successfully given in connection with housekeeping as well as simple kitchen gardening.

This is a brief outline of the work that may be taken up in the home economics course, and which is followed successfully at the Oglala Boarding School. Of course no rule would hold for all schools as the facilities are not the same.

The result, however, will be judged, not so much by the variety in the course, as by the thoroughness with which the basic principles are mastered and the chief end will be accomplished if the girls are taught to be skillful with the needle, to be clean, neat housekeepers and good, practical cooks.



Letters by Supt. Brennan to Farmers

PINE RIDGE, S. D.,

MARCH 5, 1917.

DISTRICT FARMERS:

Your attention is called to the fact that the better class of Indians from all the districts are making complaints to this office that the Farmers of the districts are allowing the Indians to hold dances in private houses nearly every night.

These dances, it is claimed, are held in addition to the two dances each month at the regular dance houses. It is said these dances that are held at private houses are held under one pretext or another, to raise money for round-up, Fourth of July, to send delegates to Washington, for fairs or almost any old thing and that they



dance all night. One Indian writes this office as follows:

"The Indians they had a dance hall and they dance twice a month but they dont dance in the dance hall and there is a dance in our house where they living three times a week. Now you know what I am saying this for. We had no doctor in this district, they no fresh air in the house and too much smoking and they spitting all over in the house and it is lots of child in the house and they dance in there and every one get disease. So you must attention to this."

This is a pretty bad showing and does not speak well for the management or police regulations of the district. Those promiscuous dances must be stopped at once. You are requested to give this matter your personal attention and issue positive orders to your police to suppress and prevent these dances.

The question of raising funds for various projects should and can be easily handled at their monthly dances that are held in the regular dance halls.

Please report as to dances being held in private houses in your district and action taken by you to suppress them.

Respectfully,

(signed)

JOHN R. BRENNAN,
Superintendent.

PINE RIDGE, S. D.,

MARCH. 8, 19 17,

DISTRICT FARMERS:

You are herby instructed to notify the Indians of your district that the Indian office is opposed to Indians joining Wild West shows for exhibition purposes. Also notify them that any of them who may hereafter engage their services to show people will do so at their own risk and responsibility, and that this office will refuse to sign contracts or secure bonds to insure payment of salaries for them unless ordered to do so by the Indian Office.

Respectfully,

(signed)

JOHN R. BRENNAN,
Superintendent.

General School News

Mr. Jos. S. Ing left for a business visit to the old home on March 1st.

The large pupils social on March 9th was in charge of Miss Harper and Mr. Deon. A good time was had by all.

Principal Spalsbury was confined to his house during the week from March 17 to March 25 with an attack of La Grippe.

The employees' quartette consisting of Mrs. Spalsbury, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. Chapman and Mr. Mumblehead rendered a selection in chapel Sunday evening, March 11.

Snow storms were the regular program on March 6th and from March 10 to 12. On March 16th we had a regular full grown blizzard. A large amount of snow fell and this aided and abetted by a high wind heaped itself up until it seriously interfered with travel. Fortunately the temperature was moderate and considerable suffering and loss avoided in that way. The school lost several head of stock however.

On March 8, the seamstress, Mrs. Harvey, was billed to give the school a lecture. Thinking the children had been lectured enough she undertook with the assistance of several other employees to furnish a different variety of entertainment. Readings by Mrs. Harvey, selections by an orchestra consisting of Mrs. Spalsbury and Messers Chapman and Mumblehead and a vocal quartette by these three employees and Mrs. Morrison provided the entertainment for a very pleasant evening.

Inspector M. L. Dorr made us a pleasant though short call on March 17.

James Noisy Walk, one of our boys left to enter the sanitarium at Toledo, on March 6th.

Louis Whirlwind Horse had a slight attack of pneumonia during the first of the month.

This has indeed been a severe winter. The cold had not been so notably severe but it has been steady, starting in early and holding out late. The school has used considerably more coal than was required last year and the weather is not all over by any means at this writing.

The little pupils social on March 23 was in charge of Mrs. Stellzner and Miss Boggess. A regular program was provided, and a general good time reported. The program follows:

7:00-7:20 Grand March (Find partners by matching halves of pictures)

7:20-7:45 Competitive bean bag game.

Four Groups:

a. medium sized boys

b. small boys

c. medium sized girls

d. small girls

(The winner of the medium sized boys' circle will play the winner of the small boys' circle.

Ditto for the girls.

The boy winner will get a piece of Hershey's chocolate.

The girls winner same.)

8:00-8:20 Guessing Game. Winner on the boys' side will get a jar of candy beans. Same for the girls.

8:35-45 Refreshments—doughnuts.



George Molzahn the young son of our engineer is quite ill with an attack of pleural pneumonia.

Jos. S. Ing who has been holding down the position of gardener and dairyman for some time has tendered his resignation to take effect immediately.

Rev. A. N. Coe, teacher of No. 9 Day School at Manderson whose daughter Josette Coe is attending this school was an interested visitor over Saturday and Sunday, March 24 and 25.

Stephen S. Smith, temporary farmer, was nursing a bad hand during the first of the month. A case of simple infection on the hand spread until the entire arm was affected. Recovery was slow.

Beginning on March 1st, the hearth of the employees of Pine Ridge Agency were made glad through the inauguration of the system of paying salaries monthly instead of quarterly as in the past.

Beginning February 28 the school has been supplied with a daylight power system. The installation was made by the regular engineer force and the results have proven very satisfactory. The power is distributed to the kitchen, bakery, printshop and manual training shop.

The acquisition of an automobile, or a "Ford" affects different people differently. Mr. Hyde recently acquired one and its immediate effect was that he began to dream dreams and see visions. That one of the fishing trip is well worth hear-

ing and it is recommended that you ask him about it.

Thursday evening, March 29, farmer Smith entertained the pupils of the school with an illustrated talk on wheat raising.

The reading Circle work is progressing satisfactorily although there has been considerable delay in securing the books of the course.

Walter Turner, ex-officio mason for the government here, returned from Hay Springs on February 28 and resumed his work. Mr. Turner has been plastering the doctor's new residence.

The school literary societies are making satisfactory progress this year. Ye scribe happened into the session of the Winona society on March 2, and spent a very enjoyable evening. The girls who make up the society seemed to enjoy it also.

The Winona Literary Society gave their public program on March 16th in the school auditorium. The program was well arranged and well executed. The closing, more or less impromptu, debate of whether the girls should visit the open meeting of the boys' society in two weeks was well staged and indicated the amount of progress that has been made by the girls since the organization of the society.

Wm. Losey, of Pine Ridge Reservation, and Bud Cochran, of Gordon, Neb., have bought the Ramsay Watkins store at Allen, and will conduct a trader's business there.



Friday evening, March 30, Mr. Mumblehead and his band gave a concert in the auditorium that met with the approval of the audience.

The special numbers by Mr. Mumblehead, Mrs. Stelzner and Mrs. Ste-

wart were given in their usual good form. These band concerts are among the most enjoyable entertainments offered by the school. They should come oftener.

The following program was rendered:

:= CONCERT =:

Friday Evening, March 30, 1917

Auditorium, Seven O'clock

J. W. MUMBLEHEAD, DIRECTOR

Program

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- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. MARCH—"International Peace" | <i>Miller</i> |
| 2. SERENADE—"Moonbeams" | <i>Huff</i> |
| 3. CORNET SOLO—"Melody in F,"
J. W. Mumblehead | <i>Rubinstein</i> |
| 4. READING—"Lion and Prince"
Mrs. M. B. Stelzner | <i>Victor Hugo</i> |
| 5. WALTZ—"Olivette" <i>Francis A. Myers, Op. 17</i> | |
| 6. PIANO SOLO—"Rapsodie Mignonne"
Mrs. E. F. Stewart | <i>Koelling</i> |
| 7. MAZURKA—"Mazzini" | <i>Huff</i> |
| "Star Spangled Banner" | |
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Editor's Comment

An Important Change.

Just as we were going to press last month the Indian Office announced a change in the personnel of the Indian School service that may be epoch making. For the past six years the destinies of the Indian schools have been in the hands of Mr. H. B. Peairs, who has proven himself one of the most capable educational administrators in the service. For thirty years he has made Indian school work his specialty. Presumably at his own request, he returns to Haskell Institute, to resume the work he laid down there when called to the position of Supervisor. His success for the past six years, his broadened outlook on the work will undoubtedly make for a greater Haskell. The good wishes of his six thousand friends, more or less, in the service go with him.

In selecting a successor for Mr. Peairs, the Commissioner has chosen wisely, as the nineteen year record of Mr. Lipps shows. An excellent executive, a broad minded administrator, a man of pep and ginger, he brings to the work a new vision, a fresh inspiration, a vigorous personality and broad ideals. The good work started by Mr. Peairs will lose none of its effectiveness, but will gain added zest under Mr. Lipps. The future of the Indian school service at Haskell and broad looks bright.

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Wild West Exhibitions.

Elsewhere in this issue we are publishing a circular letter from Superintendent Brennan to the various district farmers of the reservation on the matter of Indians joining wild west shows. It is time that this was stopped. These shows are not doing justice to the Indian. They represent the Indians as being in the same savage state that they were in when this continent was discovered. They make no pretense of showing the present condition of the Indian or the progress that he has made toward civilization. They injure the morals of the participants, they contaminate their physical being and they bring economic ruin. No good has ever come or ever can come to those who take part in such savage display. The racial reputation of the Indian is being greatly injured through this means, for people



who have no other source of information, judge the whole race by the specimens they see in the trappings of savagery and the Indian is accordingly judged to be incapable of progress. We who are more or less acquainted with Indians, know that this is not true. We know that the Indian is capable of progress and that he has progressed very much. Indians who are jealous of the reputation of their race should join in discouraging such undertakings. No groupe of people can progress faster than the individual elements that make it up, and considerable element that holds to obsolete and degrading customs any reduces the capacity of their fellows for good by just that much. Let us hope that the time has come when this bar to progress will be effectually removed.

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Self-reliance.

A school, no matter how good, cannot turn out a successful product unless it has suitable material to start with. Education never has and never will produce a high type of manhood or womanhood alone. But if education be combined with natural ability or bulldog determination good results are bound to come. Boys and girls your success in school or in life depends upon yourselves. The school cannot make you, your teacher cannot make you, your associates cannot make you. You must learn to rely upon your own abilities. The Indian child has naturally many excellent traits. Your fathers have evolved a racial character that had many admirable qualities. Many of you had parents or other ancestors who were great and good men. But the existence of no person can be justified by the deeds of their forebears. It is not what your ancestors were, but what you are that counts. Natural ability, plus education, plus ambition to excell in your life work is the prescription that spells success. "Heaven helps those that help themselves" is a good motto for us all to adopt. People who have no ambition, and aim at nothing usually hit it. Get knowledge, get training, get culture, get ability to do, but with all your getting get the will to do. With this, all things are possible; without it nothing is worth while.

General Agency Items

Dr. Cross left on the 31st for Rochester, Minn., for surgical treatment.

Misses Helen and Jean Blish and Irene Conn are home from school at Chadron for a few days' visit. Mrs. Guy Coffee, nee, Conn, came with the girls.

Inspector Mr. L. Dorr, of the Interior Department, was at the agency a few days in March on business connected with the administration of the Indian Bureau.

The Pine Ridge hotel is now in charge by R. H. Robertson. Mr. Robertson seems to be a hustler, and to know how to conduct a hotel. His place has already become very popular.

Dr. R. R. Cross has been offered a promotion at a higher salary, to a position in Arizona where he would have charge of a hospital and a sanatorium. The doctor has not yet decided to accept the transfer.

Perry Moore, the agency Blacksmith's son, is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia. His case was so dangerous that his grandmother, Mrs. Perry, and uncle, Wm. Perry, were summoned by telegraph.

F. M. Conn has sold his trader's store and stock in Pine Ridge to C. O. Hagel, of Rushville, who will be assisted by his son in carrying on the business after April 1st. Mr. Conn and family plan to visit his native state, Indiana, and later to spend some time touring Yellowstone Park and other points of interest in the West, before settling down at their residence in Chadron.

W. H. M. Kiger has been ill with grippe and other troubles for some weeks. He is now considerable better, and is able to be in the store again.

On account of the illness of her son, and because her own health has not been the best for several weeks, Mrs. Moore has resigned her position in the Dawson store.

Mrs. E. L. Rosecrans recently suffered a very painful accident. While leaving, her residence, she slipped on an icy step, and received several severe bruises and sprains, being confined to her bed for several days. At this writing, she is able to be out again.

Raymond T. Parker, who left Pine Ridge last year, being promoted to a higher position at the Pima Agency, Arizona, has since that time resigned, visited home, been reinstated at Lower Brule, and has recently received a transfer back to Pine Ridge, to the position of stenographer in the Heirship Division. "Steve" will be welcomed on his return, even as the prodigal son.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Landman returned on the 15th from a two weeks trip to Washington, D. C., and to Mr. Landman's home in Michigan. They called on Dr. Murphy, well known as former Indian Service Medical Supervisor; saw the inauguration ceremonies; visited many points of interest in the capital city; looked in on the Indian Office; and had a general good time; but, like all other good pilgrims, were glad to get back to Pine Ridge.



James Kills Small, Joseph Crazy, Thunder and Albert Chief Eagle, young Pine Ridge Indians who were with the National Guard on the Mexican Border last summer, fall and winter, have been summoned back to Rapid City to rejoin their company under orders to mobilize immediately. The young men describe their army experience as having been strenuous, particularly the long hikes and the trench digging. They show improvement, both mental and physical, as a result of their experience.

On March 21st, after a preliminary trial before Judge Kiger's court, Harold Dixon was bound over to the Federal court for trial on charge of having murdered Jay Bosworth, a young man who had been working for Dixon. The trial developed that the two young men, with Philip Poor Bear, had been to Gordon, Neb., and that they had some trouble on the return trip. Both were somewhat the worse for liquor. They crossed the reservation line about eleven o'clock at night on their way to Dixon's place. The next morning, Bosworth was found dying near an Indian's house three miles from the Dixon farm, and dressed only in underwear and shirt. Several wounds were on the body and head. Dr. Cross, who went with Major Brennan to examine the body, testified that the wounds were sufficient to have caused death. Bosworth, when found, was too far gone to talk intelligibly. Owing to the severe storm that was raging that night, it was impossible to determine how the unfortunate man had arrived at the

place where he was found.

The case for the government, at the preliminary trial, was conducted by Mr. Rosecrans. Dixon was defended by Mr. Rooney, of the firm of Rooney & Fisher, of Chadron. Bail was fixed by the court at \$10,000; and in default of bond, Dixon was committed to the Lawrence county jail at Deadwood to await trial, and was taken in charge by Marshall Lee Brooks.

Louis Benjamin Lessert.

Born February 28, 1834, at Kansas City, Kansas. Died March 9, 1917, at his home in Merriman, Nebraska. Married New Years Day 1855, in St. Louis, Mo., to Emily Chaunteau. To this union five children were born: Julia Herridge, Susan Green, Benjamin Lessert, Jr., Ollive McWilliams and Samuel Lessert.

Ollive McWilliams died December 6, 1892. Wife died April 30, 1905. Julia Herridge died December 10, 1905. Survived by one daughter, Mrs. John Green of Lacreek, South Dakota, Benjamin Lessert, Jr., of Merriman, Nebraska, and Samuel Lessert, Martin, South Dakota. Also one brother, Frank Lessert, of Ponca City, Okla., twenty-two grand children and twenty-eight great grand children.

Went west to Colorado and adjoining States at the age of fifteen years.

In 1878, he came with his family to Pine Ridge Reserve and spent the remainder of his life here and at his home in Merriman, Nebr. where he died.

Funeral services were held at the Holy Cross Church. The interment was in Holy Cross cemetery. The Rev. Nevill Joyner officiating.



Literary Society Entertained

The Number Twenty-five Day School Social and Literary Society, was entertained on Tuesday evening, March 13, by the Rev. Johnson with a series of moving pictures.

Although the weather was bad, there was a good attendance.

The pictures were helpful and instructive, and were made more so by Rev. Johnson's explanations and inspiring talk.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered Rev. Johnson, and an invitation was extended to him to come again soon.

The meeting was dismissed by the president, Mr. Thomas Flood.

Surprise Party.

On the evening of January 31, about thirty of the Agency people gave Mr. Melvin Baxter, Issue Clerk, a surprise. The occasion marked the completion of twenty-one years of service in Pine Ridge by Mr. Baxter. The decoying party consisted of Dr. R. H. Ross, Special Physician, and E. L. Rosecrans. No West Point cadet ever came to attention quicker than did the victom when he opened his door and found his rooms occupied. Surprised, good and plenty.

The victom immediately became hearty, and, after welcoming the crowd in toto, gave the glad hand to each one in turn.

Progressive whist was the order of the evening until the time for refreshments. Each lady brought enough for two. But they were evidently off in their arithmetic, for two

appeared to mean about six. And as to quality, there never was a better sort. Everybody was eating things that the male members of the assembly didn't know the names of.

All the party congratulated Mr. Baxter upon having reached his majority in continuous service in Pine Ridge and he himself expressed deep appreciation of the honor which he thought was conferred upon him by the happy gathering.

Kyle News.

Dr. J. T. Purcell of Rapid City was in Kyle the last of Febr. examining the horses in the district.

L. L. Smith and Carl Harris made a buisness trip to Conata the last part of Febr.

Dewey Beard and Jos. Horn Cloud are in Washington D. C. at present being sent there as representatives of the Indian Rights Association.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Smith recently took their son to the hospital at Omaha where he underwent a surgical operation.

Mrs. W. E. Kieffe has returned from Norfolk where she has been for medical treatment.

Chas. Dushane is in Oklahoma at the present writing looking after business interests there.

Carolina Tapio has been out of school for some time on account of illness.

J. G. Owens of Allen was a caller at No. 18 Day School recently.

Miss Roberta Hatzfield has been appointed teacher in the Tohatche Boarding School in Arizona.

Our mail carrier, E. A. Woodburn, made the trip from Interior to Kyle in his Ford the next day after the blizzard.

News Items of General Interest

THIS DEPARTMENT IS OPEN FOR CONTRIBUTIONS CONCERNING THE INDIAN AND HIS PROGRESS EVERYWHERE

Supervisor Peairs was a visitor at Chilocco during the last of January.

The House of Representatives blocked the proposition of the Senate to increase the Salaries of Indian Service employees 10 per cent.

The recent marriage of James E. Howard, tailor at the Flandreau School to Miss Susie Redwing in the city hall at Pipestone is noted.

As has been customary in the past the Carlisle Indian band and the student batallion attended the inauguration in Washington, March 4th.

In the interval from the death of Superintendentt Minor to the qualification of his successor, Supervisor H. G. Wilson was in charge of the affairs of the Kickapoo agency.

About 110, 000 acres of land in the Little Big Horn and the Big Horn River Valleys within the limits of the Crow Indian Reservation were offered at a public auction sale held at Crow Agency, Montana on January 2, 1917.

Mr. S. A. M. Young, Supervisor of Indian Schools, and recently temporarily in charge of the Leech Lake Agency, has been appointed Superintendent in charge of the Fort Totten School in North Dakota.

Supt. Brandon, of Lower Brule, has issued a very helpful Seed Corn Poster. Brandon is an Indian who believes in Indian Corn for Indians as a means toward competency, self reliance and independence for the Indian.

The attendance at the regular Indian Citizenship day at Hampton Institute, which were held February 8, was said to have been about fifteen hundred.

Mr. Harvey K. Meyer, principal of the Keskena School, Wis., has been transferred and promoted to the position of Superintendent of the Leech Lake Agency in Minnesota.

Senator Sterling of South Dakota proposed amendments to the Indian bill designed to provide for repairing and improving the main building at Springfield to the extent of \$5000 and the construction of an employees' building at the same school to cost \$10,000.

A committee of Indian school people has been in session at the Carlisle Indian School for some time working up a set of final examinations for use in connection with the new course of study. Owing to the variable lengths of time allotted to the subjects under the prevocational course of study, it is going to be a somewhat difficult task to make arrangements for an equitable examination unless the Office is prepared to give an examination whenever pupils complete the work of an assigned topic. For instance no pupil can pass as good as examination, in, say poultry raising, who had this work the first five weeks of the school year as one who had it the last five, supposing that the examination be given immediately after the close of the year. Such arrangements are



bound to be unjust to a large part of the pupils and this is a factor that must be taken into consideration, if uniform examinations are to be given.

Under an advertisement dated February 21, 1917, sealed bids for the construction of an eight room brick school building at the Rapid City School were opened March 23, 1917. This will provide a much needed addition to the Rapid City School. The old school building will be used for a kitchen and dining room, removing this work from the boys' building where it is at present located. The change will provide additional dormitory room and increase the capacity of the school materially.

Is The Government's Indian Policy A Parsimonious One?

Does Uncle Sam treat his Indians with that reasonable liberality due from a rich and powerful nation to its more or less dependent wards? Here are a few facts in answer to that question.

There are 300,000 Indians in the United States. They own 70,000,000 acres of land. They have nearly \$50,000,000 of trust funds in the United States Treasury, and \$22,000,000 of individual Indian money deposited in State and National banks. Their total wealth is estimated to be one billion dollars. Individually there are many poor Indians, also many quite wealthy ones. On the whole they are a fairly well to do people. The Government expends annually about \$10,000,000 for their support, education, and the protection of their health

and property.

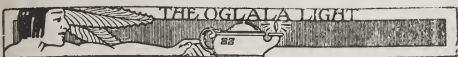
For the education of Indian children the Government owns school property valued at over \$30,000,000, and maintains 216 reservation day schools 74 reservation boarding schools, and 37 non-reservation boarding schools.

There are in the United States 85,000 Indian children of school age. About 60,000 of these are enrolled in schools as follows:

In public schools.....	26,000
In nonreservation boarding schools.....	11,000
In reservation boarding schools.....	10,000
In reservation day schools.....	7,000
In church mission and contract schools.....	6,000

For the support and education of the 28,000 Indian pupils enrolled in Government schools there is expended annually more than \$4,000,000. This is \$1,000,000 more than is expended by the State of Idaho, with a population of 325,000 in the education of 84,000 children in the public school of that State and \$1,000,000, more than is expended by the city of Minneapolis in the education of 48,000 children in the public schools of that city, including all expense of up-keep, repair and improvements to buildings equipment, etc.

In one respect the Government is frequently considered parsimonious in the management of its Indian system, and that is in the matter of salaries paid teachers. Considering the quality of service required and conditions under which many employees in the Indian Service are required to live, salaries are no doubt



too small. They probably do not average to exceed \$700 per annum for all academic teachers. But compare them with the average annual salaries paid teachers of the public schools in the various States and you will be surprised. Here are some of them: Kansas, \$599.70; Idaho, \$625.00; Texas, \$422.25; South Dakota, \$425.84; New Mexico, \$389.80; Arizona, \$674.29; Oklahoma, \$381.55; Wisconsin, \$446.46; Minnesota, \$437.48; Pennsylvania, \$445.95; California \$913.22.

Where are the States that pay large salaries to their teachers? With the exception of California, the average annual salaries that are paid teacher in the Indian schools equals or exceeds that paid teachers in the public schools. In the Indian school service teachers are provided with quarters, light, heat, medical attendance, etc., free and are given 30 days annual leave with pay, and in cases of protracted illness may be given 30 days sick leave with pay. Taken all in all, the lot of the teachers in the Indian school compares favorably with that of teachers in the public schools.

But what a sad commentary on the ideals of our boasted civilization that collectively we pay less to teachers of our children than we are willing pay individually to trainers of our horses and dogs! Even less than ordinary mechanics are able to earn. A number of Carlisle boys, out of the school less than a year, are now earning wages nearly double the salaries paid their teachers and instructors who taught them most of what they know.

And what of the care given Indian boys and girls in our schools? Well, we not only board and clothe them but we pay their transportation from their homes to the school and return, we furnish books and stationery, maintain well-equipped hospitals for their care when ill, supply them with eye glasses when needed, pay for their dental work, supply them with toilet articles from towels to tooth brushes, and with tools and equipment from drawing instruments to motordriven lathes, laundry machinery, and printing presses—and all free of charge or pecuniary obligation of any kind. Of the \$200 per capita cost for the support and education of Indian pupils in Government boarding schools, only about \$70 per capita is paid out for salaries of instructors. The other \$130 is expended for the care and material needs and wants of the pupils. The chief aim of all schools is, or should be, education and training. Without teachers and instructors the Indian schools would cease to be schools and become merely alms houses.

Surely, therefore, it can not be truthfully said that the Government is parsimonious in its care and treatment of its Indian pupils. The United States Indian schools, on the whole, are the most liberally conducted schools in the country from the view point of the students' care and maintenance.
—*Carlisle Arrow*.

Educators for Universal Training

The Superintendents, Division of the N. E. A. has gone on record as favoring universal training. A resolution to this effect was passed at their annual convention in Kansas City. There was very little opposition.



From the Martin Messenger.

William Salaway of Allen is now clerking for F. M. Conn at Pine Ridge.

Farmer Bosel was confined to his bed with a bad cold for a couple of days.

The resignation of Mrs. Allman of the Three Stars school was accepted. At present this school is without a teacher.

Miss Martha Robertson returned home last Friday from Pine Ridge on a months sick leave on account of having trouble with her ears.

Provision was made for paying expenses of a commission which shall be authorized to settle all treaty rights between U. S and Indian tribes.

On the 22nd of Feb. George Stover was appointed U. S. Commissioner by District Judge James Elliot, at the request of Robert E. Stewart, U. S. district attorney, at Deadwood, S. D.

Feb. 17. Bills passed Congress in substance; \$15,000 to pay expenses for a commission authorized to audit all accounts and investigate all proceedings of the system under which the Indian Bureau is conducted.

New Department Ruling.

Gregory, S. D., Jan. 16—According to a ruling of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, which arose in a South Dakota case, Indians who have become citizens of the United States have because of such citizenship lost the right to purchase from other Indians Indian department stock or its increase, a right which they had before becoming

citizens. The Indian department stock is stock which has been issued to the Indians by the government in the effort to encourage Indians in cattle raising, and for the protection of the Indians a statute was enacted prohibiting the purchase by white men of this stock or its increase. While Indians who have become citizens have gained many rights thereby, they have, under this ruling of the Indian Commissioner lost this right, which was of some importance to them. Whites who purchase cattle from the Indian without the written consent of the Indian agent in charge of them are subject to a fine of not less than \$500 and imprisonment for a period of no less than six months and the Indians who have become citizens of the United States, under the ruling of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, now become subject to the same penalty if they commit the offense of purchasing cattle from any of their brethren. Notice of the ruling has just been posted throughout the Sioux reservations in western and southern South Dakota.—Ex.

Marshall's "Creed of Citizenship"

"I believe there is no finer form of government than the one under which we live, and that I ought to be willing to live or die as God decrees, that it may not perish from the earth through treachery within or through assault from without I believe that though my first right is to be a partisan, my first duty, when the only principles on which a free government can rest are being strained, is to be a patriot."

Such is Vice President Marshall's "creed of citizenship" as spoken by him in his inaugural address.



From the Fort Totten Review.

Supervisor Goodall, in charge here since Oct. 28th, will leave at once to resume his work in the Northwest. Supervisor Goodall is a faithful and energetic official and takes with him the best wishes of all.

Dr. Ferdinand Shoemaker and Supervising Superintendent C. F. Peirce have been official visitors, coming in on the 24th. They gave the various departments of the school a careful inspection making suggestions for improvement in many instances.

"The Department of Indian Affairs announces the appointment of S. A. M. Young as superintendent of the Fort Totten Indian reservation, who is expected to take charge soon, succeeding Supervisor Otis B. Goodall, who has been in charge since the removal of C. M. Ztebach.

Mr. Young has been in charge of the Leech Lake Agency at Onigum, Minn., and has long been in the service.

The appointment of a superintendent for Fort Totten was hastened owing to the fact that the service of Supervisor Goodall, by reason of his familiarity with all branches of the service, are urgently required at various agencies in the south and west."

—*Devils Lake Journal.*

From the Sherman Bulletin.

Mr. Henry S. Traylor, Inspector from Washington, Superintendent T. F. McCormick of Pala and Mrs. Anderson were brief visitors to Soboba last week.

Hon. Francis E. Leupp, former Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and his wife Mrs. Leupp, were guests of Superintendent and Mrs. Conser on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. On Monday evening Mr. Leupp attended the general meeting of our reading circle groups where "All The Children of All The People" was under discussion. Mr. Conser requested Mr. Leupp to address the meeting, and responding in a pleasant vein, he said like Dr. Wedge, he would have to plead guilty of not having read the book under discussion, but he was deeply interested in the presentment of the subject matter. He substantiated a few of the author's idea through his personal observations of big men who were "long" and short."

From the Chemawa American.

Mrs. Mary Brown, of Muscatine, Iowa, arrived on Monday to take up the duties of assistant matron in Winona Hall. She was accompanied by her little daughter.

On last Sunday evening—February 25th—a patriotic or loyalty, meeting was held in the school chapel to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the life of the Chemawa Indian School. There were about 30 members of the alumni present, together with the student body, employees and others. Remarks were made by a large number of the "old timers" and a deep feeling of love and loyalty for the old school was expressed, which aroused much enthusiasm. The sentiment expressed by the many speakers indicated a keen appreciation of the benefits received



as well as the great good accomplished for the 5000 or more Indian students who have been enrolled at Chemawa during the past 37 years. Mr. H. S. Traylor, U. S. Indian Inspector, arrived at Chemawa on his tour of inspection, February 27 and left March 2 for Washington points

From the Indian Scout.

Mrs. Blanche Giltner Sullivan some times comes back to see her old friends here. The Kindergarten children are all smiles when she comes.

Joe Moose, one of the old time leaders among the Citizen Pottawatomie Indian, is in a poor health, and has spent several weeks recently in the City Hospital in Shawnee.

Mr. Peter J. Bourassa, a Shawnee Indian living in Shawnee, has been offered the position of carpenter at the Pima Indian School in Arizona at a salary of \$900.00 per annum.

Supt. J. R. Wise of Haskell Institute paid our school a short but very much appreciated visit about the 15th of February.

Mr. and Mrs. Kish Hawaiins went to Mrs. Hawkin, home at Calumet February 16th, because of the sudden death of Mrs. Hawkin's sister. The Scout extends earnest sympathy to all the sorrowing relatives.

From the Indian Leader.

The census returns show there are more than 30,000 Indians in Alaska.

Mrs. Miller, who has been seamstress at the Riverside School, Okla., has been appointed teacher there and has the primary room.

Mrs. James Oliver has been appointed to fill the vacancy at Toledo.

Dr. Rendtorff has resigned as physician at Carlisle and will reside in Chicago.

Mr. Daniel Thomas has been appointed disciplinarian at the Fort Hall Indian School, Idaho.

Miss Mary Riddle, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed stenographer at the Carlisle Indian School.

Laura B. Holderby has been transferred as clerk to Washington, D. C., from Fort Duchesne, Utah.

Miss Alice M. Ford has been transferred from the sanatorium at Toledo, Iowa, to Rapid City, S. Dak.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Doshinko, former students at Chilocco, have been appointed disciplinarian and cook at Greenville, Cal.

Miss Greynolds, of Beverly, W. Va., has been appointed assistant matron at Carlisle, to take the place of Miss Boyd, who was transferred to Haskell.

Miss Frances J. Ward, of Santa Barbara, Cal., has been appointed to a clerical position at the Phoenix School, Ariz.

Mrs. Mary Prall of San Diego, Cal., formerly principal teacher at Tulalip, Wash., has taken charge of the domestic science work at Sherman Institute, Cal. Mrs. Newlove, of Chemawa, and Mr. Frank Rosenberger, an employee at the Tulalip School, Wash., were recently married. Miss Jessamine Hodgson has been transferred from Fort Berthold, N. Dak., to Chemawa, Oreg., as teacher to take the place left vacant by Mrs. Risser's resignation.

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The OGLALA LIGHT

A Monthly Magazine

Printed By Indians

APRIL

1917



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BY A. R. HENRY
CHICAGO

Published By
The Oglala Indian Training School
Pine Ridge, South Dakota





A magazine issued in the interest of
all Indians==for all Indians==by
Sioux Indians

The Oglala Light

Eighteenth Year Number Eight

Published by U. S. Indian School, Pine Ridge, So. Dak.

ROSS L. SPALSBURY, EDITOR

J. W. MUMBLEHEAD, MANAGER & INSTRUCTOR

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Entered in the Post Office at Pine Ridge, S. D. and registered as second-class mail matter

THE OGLALA LIGHT is issued from the Printing Department of the Oglala Indian Training School, located at Pine Ridge, South Dakota. The mechanical work is executed by apprentice-students under the direction of the Instructor in Printing.

THE LIGHT has a wide circulation both in and out of the Government Service. It is an excellent advertising medium and the quickest way of reaching employees of the U. S. Government.

SUBSCRIPTION Fifty Cents per Volume. Ten numbers will probably constitute a volume. BACK NUMBERS, Ten Cents each.

ADDRESS all communications regarding subscriptions and other subjects relating to magazine direct to THE OGLALA LIGHT, United States Indian Training School, Pine Ridge, So. Dak.

The Man Who Fails.



The man who fails is the sort of a chap
Who is always looking around for a snap
Who neglects his work to regard the clock
Who never misses a chance to knock.

He believes that a "pull" is the only way
By which he can ever draw a bigger pay;
And he sulks and growls when he sees his plan
Upset by the "push" of another man.

He's on the job when he draws his pay;
That done, he soldiers his time away;
While the men who tackle their jobs with vim
Keep pushing and climbing ahead of him.

For the man who fails has himself to blame,
If he wastes his chances and misses his aim,
He'd win, if he'd use his hands and wits;
The man who fails is the man who quits.



GIRLS' DORMITORY--Oglala Boarding School.



Health Among the School Children of Pine Ridge Reservation

ROLAND R. CROSS, M. D.

Agency Physician



THE health of the school children on this reservation has been far more satisfactory this year than ever before. One need go back but a few years to find that a large percentage of the school children had to be excused because of ill health due to epidemics of measles, mumps, and other acute diseases, together with tuberculosis, scrofula, and other constitutional diseases. We can say to a certain degree that these conditions do not exist to-day as then. The only epidemic to speak of among the school children the present year has been Influenza, or La Grippe. By prompt isolation and medical attention, this was partially checked. The constitutional diseases have been partially overcome by refusing the admittance to the school room of children with such diseases.

I attribute the high standard of health of the school children of this reservation mainly to the cooperation of the various employees connected with the schools. To begin with, each child is given a rigid physical examination before entering school. If the child is found to be afflicted with any acute illness or constitutional disease which would be considered a menace to the health of others, the child is prohibited from enrolling until such condition is entirely cured. During the examination the family history is reviewed to see if that would throw any light upon the child's physical condition.



In examining these children, if tuberculosis is found, their parents are advised that they be sent to the sanatorium for early treatment.

After the child has passed the physical examination, he is instructed to report any illness which may be contracted to the nurse or physician. It is also the duty of employees to report at once any cases of illness among the school children. Also personal instruction given the child by the employees goes a long ways in maintaining the health of the school child; such as bathing, that the water be of right temperature, and that he be properly dried after bathing; that the teeth be cleaned daily, care being taken that the child use his individual tooth brush; that the laws of hygiene be followed in the thorough mastication of food, that the food be properly cooked, and served in scrupulously clean dishes. These all have a tendency to prohibit the spread of diseases of the mouth. Matrons and disciplinarians should see that each child has thoroughly washed his face and hands before entering the dining room.

The above instructions have been very measurably carried out, which indicates the high degree of cooperation of employees with the health officer.

A proper scheme of ventilation, whereby a circuit of cool, fresh air is continually in progress throughout the building, has been in operation. Deep breathing exercises three or four times a day have been instituted, and this practice has accomplished much toward raising the resisting power of the child against colds and other pulmonary diseases.

The pupil's desks have been so arranged as to admit light at the left side of pupil's work, and seats adjusted to the size of pupil so that the feet may rest easily upon the floor.

The Oglala Boarding School, with an enrollment of 242 pupils, has had but three excused because of disease, two because of active tuberculosis and one because of St. Vitus Dance or Chorea.

Holy Rosary Mission, with an enrollment of 230, has had only four pupils excused, three for tuberculosis and one for pneumonia. The day schools have had about the same ratio. The small number of pupils excused because of disease bespeaks the better health condition of the pupils on this reservation.



In my opinion, the health of the pupils on this reservation is equal to that on any other reservation, and is due, I think, very largely to the precautions used before the child is allowed to enter school and to the cooperation of employees to maintain good health conditions and associations.

Many of the pupils come from homes where active tuberculosis exists. Hence the great importance of training pupils in the fundamental principles of Hygiene and Sanitation to enable them to use proper precautions after returning to their own homes.

Trachoma among our school children is becoming more and more infrequent, and in time, will undoubtedly be wiped out.

Nothing tends more to betterment of health than education and training in matters pertaining to health, and if the health of the Indian is to be promoted, the Indian child must be taught the means of preventing sickness, (which is the very latest step in the preservation of health), that undue exposure overheated air, the use of cigarettes and alcohol, and wet feet, be avoided, and teeth and entire body be kept clean. All these lower the vitality of the child and invite disease. The instruction now given in our schools will, if followed, improve the personal health and the health of future generations. I feel assured that all our school employees feel the importance and responsibility of helping to promote the health of the school child, and the duty of imparting, wherever possible, instruction regarding the upkeep of the health of the children.




"I AM NOT MUCH OF A MATHEMATICIAN," SAID THE CIGAR-
ETTE, "BUT I CAN ADD NERVOUS TROUBLES TO A BOY, I CAN
SUBTRACT FROM HIS PHYSICAL ENERGY, I CAN MULTIPLY HIS
ACHES AND PAINS, I CAN DIVIDE HIS MENTAL POWERS, I CAN
TAKE INTEREST FROM HIS WORK AND DISCOUNT HIS CHANCES
FOR SUCCESS."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

April 17, 1917.

*Declaration of Policy in The Administration of
Indian Affairs*

 DURING the past four years the efforts of the administration of Indian affairs have been largely concentrated on the following fundamental activities—the betterment of health conditions of Indians, the suppression of the liquor traffic among them, the improvement of their industrial conditions, the further development of vocational training in their schools, and the protection of the Indians' property. Rapid progress has been made along all these lines, and the work thus reorganized and revitalized will go on with increased energy. With these activities and accomplishments well under way, we are now ready to take the next step in our administrative program.

The time has come for discontinuing guardianship of all competent Indians and giving even closer attention to the incompetent that they may more speedily achieve competency.

Broadly speaking, a policy of greater liberalism will henceforth prevail in Indian administration to the end that every Indian, as soon as he has been determined to be as competent to transact his own business as the average white man shall be given full control of his property and have all his lands and moneys turned over to him, after which he will no longer be a ward of the Government.

Pursuant to this policy, the following rules shall be observed:

1. *Patents In Fee:* To all able-bodied adult Indians of less than one-half Indian blood, there will be given as far as may be under the law full and complete control of all their property. Patents in fee shall be issued to all adult Indians of one-half or more Indian blood who may, after careful investigation, be found competent, provided, that where deemed advisable patents in fee shall be withheld for not to exceed 40 acres as a home.

Indian students, when they are twenty-one years of age, or over, who complete the full course of instruction in the Government schools, receive diplomas and have demonstrated competency will



be so declared.

2. *Sale of Lands:* A liberal ruling will be adopted in the matter of passing upon applications for the sale of inherited Indian lands where the applicants retain other lands and the proceeds are to be used to improve the homesteads or for other equally good purposes. A more liberal ruling than has hitherto prevailed will hereafter be followed with regard to the applications of noncompetent Indians for the sale of their lands where they are old and feeble and need the proceeds for their support.

3. *Certificates of Competency:* The rules which are made to apply in the granting of patents in fee and the sale of lands will be made equally applicable in the matter of issuing certificates of competency.

4. *Individual Indian Moneys:* Indians will be given unrestricted control of all their individual Indian moneys upon issuance of patents in fee or certificates of competency. Strict limitations will not be placed upon the use of funds of the old, the indigent, and the invalid.

5. *Pro Rata Shares—Trust Funds:* As speedily as possible their pro rata shares in tribal trust or other funds shall be paid to all Indians who have been declared competent, unless the legal status of such funds prevents. Where practicable the pro rata shares of incompetent Indians will be withdrawn from the Treasury and placed in banks to their individual credit.

6. *Elimination of Ineligible Pupils From The Government Indian Schools:* In many of our boarding schools Indian children are being educated at Government expense whose parents are amply able to pay for their education and have public school facilities at or near their homes. Such children shall not hereafter be enrolled in Government Indian schools supported by gratuity appropriations, except on payment of actual per capita cost and transportation.

These rules are hereby made effective, and all Indian Bureau administrative officers at Washington and in the field will be governed accordingly.

This is a new and far reaching declaration of policy. It means the dawn of a new era in Indian administration. It means that the



competent Indian will no longer be treated as half ward and half citizen. It means reduced appropriations by the Government and more self-respect and independence for the Indian. It means the ultimate absorption of the Indian race into the body politic of the Nation. It means, in short, the beginning of the end of the Indian problem.

In carrying out this policy, I cherish the hope that all real friends of the Indian race will lend their aid and hearty cooperation.

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

Approved:

FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary.



A Real Teacher.

BY MARIE B. STELZNER,
Kindergartner.



ARE YOUR children enthusiastic, spontaneous and responsive? Have they brain energy? If not, question yourself.

Only a very small part of our duty consists in "hearing his lessons and making him mind", if we are *real* teachers and are "bringing out" the Indian child.

We have to do with the "leading out" of minds. Our aim should be not to put facts *into* minds, but to draw the children's mental powers *out*. This requires a keen insight of what I will term the "psychic" self of the child.

Children are more than body, so are they more than mind. An instructor should be an inspiration to his pupil which will make him want to be capable to utilize his mind and body, and will make him anxious to improve continually, so that he will develop to his best estate. The educator must possess personal magnetism, without this he or she is a failure at "drawing out". In order to have this magne-



tic power we must have excellent physical health. With soundness of body we find hope, happiness, vivacity and enthusiasm and with these come magnetic teaching capability to a certain degree. When you have pure blood and it is charged with oxygen there is sure to come pulsating energy and you will vibrate with superb nervous force.

We all know the influence of mind over body, but how many overlook the reverse influence,—the effect of body upon mind. When you are all wrong physically, you certainly cannot expect your mental attitude to be right.

Let us remember that "the world cannot be set on fire with damp kindlings". A teacher should read, study, and above all *think*. Don't let us curb own enthusiasm, instead let us cultivate it; let it bubble over. The laugh habit is a good one. "Keep the radiant center of the soul a-smile".

Then we are in fit form to compel "the great within" of others to create forms of *activity*.

Children are impressionable to both good and bad influences, therefore a *real* teacher must be noble in character to the very core, and should have a personality. If you have this, you are a person who is distinguished and recognized in a crowd by some trait, bearing or mental attitude. You are original, you are you; in other words, you do not let others *think* for you.

Our aim should be to grow continually, to "make our solid background" more solid. If you have a "solid foundation" of general scholarship you will not view things superficially. For instance, you would know the difference between pride and vanity, perseverance and obstinacy, etc. etc. We should also build up our wills. Some put forth very little effort, to do, to improve daily. The weak willed will not concentrate his working ability for any period of time. We must not be afraid to attempt things that seem big or hard,

How much energy have you? Energy is a supreme necessity for both brain and body. You cannot wink your eye, move your finger, speak, breathe or digest your food without using it up. Neither can you think, feel, or "will" except through the use of it. How much awake are you? How much alive are you? The more energy you have



the more alive you are.

An ancient Japanese philosopher has said "Energy is the highest goal of all things, and the world belongs to the energetic." A modern American philosopher says that "There are two qualities necessary in travelling through life: perseverance and then the energy to practice perseverance."

If energy is the same force whether expressed through the muscles, the vital organs or the mind, why would not physical training help in brain building? Wouldn't neglected muscles mean undeveloped brain?

Doesn't a baby learn to think through his muscles? His attempts to make bodily movements and to do certain things with his muscles establish a connection between the brain and nerve cells and his muscles, thus his great motor functions in the brain are organized and we have what is called "co-ordination."

The feeble-minded child is very early seen to be clumsy in using his muscles. A sound mentality in the child will be indicated by deftness and ability in the control of his muscles. Of course, there are exceptions to the latter.

For instance, I have often found that some little Indian child who was called "stupid" was not stupid at all, but "timid". Timidity makes the child afraid to exert himself while under observation.

Then we must help him overcome this timidity that prevents exertion, physical or mental, when someone is observing.

Is timidity natural? Do animals that have had no experience in coming in contact with man, fear his approach? They only become frightened and wild when they have experienced that these men chase them, surprise them and destroy them.

Likewise, a child is not born timid, nor is he timid at the tender age when he enters school *unless you help to make him so*. We should above all make him take pride in his personality, and let him feel that he has responsibilities. Let him govern himself as much as possible, do not make him rely exclusively on the advice of his teacher or his superiors. A child who trembles before his teacher commences life under very unfavorable conditions. Do not let us make him restless and suspicious through the fear of being reprimanded.



manded.

We should encourage the children to be confidential. We must not let them retire within themselves. Any questions that this confidence brings forth, always appear to consider serious. Let us always display *genuine* devotion, solicitude and tact.

We should study the children, and make them forget the difference of age. Just make them feel that you are a sort of protection, a something that will sustain them, a someone who will reward them with advice instead of reprimands. "Buds open gradually to the warmth of spring, but close up and dry when touched by icy winds, or burning heat of summer."

"It is certainly good to straighten up a plant the wind has beaten, but it would have been better to have thwarted this inclination by placing it in a more sheltered location, or providing it, from the first, with a prop which would have permitted it to shoot up straight and supple, with no inclination to deviate."

A *teacher* should encourage the children to take up the "why" of everything. Bacon said "Education is a just and legitimate familiarity betwixt the mind and things."

Our brains would be practically a blank, without our relationship to things, movements and words. Let the child *do*, for he naturally turns to *doing*, and through this and not abstract thinking his brain is built as well as his body.

Have you a living interest in the *student*? To unfold a human self you must be interested in its peculiar culture, because teaching is an unfolding process.

Have your children agreeable *feelings*, while you are trying to unfold them? If you are not totally interested the children will feel it at once, because your manner will be such as to inspire feelings that are not agreeable. Feelings are a most important department of human life, inasmuch as both our thoughts and our will are tremendously effected by our feelings. The character of the children's thoughts are largely influenced by that of the feelings as the emotional nature is the most primitive and fundamental part of the human soul, the very first to develop.

You may color their thoughts by happiness or joy over anticipat-



ed results, enthusiasm over the work, or satisfaction in doing a difficult thing well. Unpleasant feelings will tend to hamper the mental processes while pleasant states will tend to facilitate them.

But with all our kindness, tact and enthusiasm we must be resolute and persistent in our determination to compel the child *to do his best* for personal unfoldment along all lines.

The old adage "Not how much, but how well," applies in whatever we attempt to do with the children. Let us do it for all we are worth. Either thoroughness or careless thinking will become a habit, and let us remember that each and every thought is stamped upon the subconscious mind of the child, and this will help to determine the mental power he will enjoy in the future. The sub-conscious mind is the storehouse of memory.



What to Learn.

† †

There are five things in life which we ought to learn.
Here they are.

1. Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine.
 2. Learn how to tell a helpful story. A well told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room.
 3. Learn to keep your troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to linger over your ills and sorrows.
 4. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in this world, keep the bad to yourself.
 5. Learn to greet your friends with a smile. They carry too many frowns in their own hearts to be bothered with any of yours.
-

General School News

Miss Hattie M. Miller, teacher of the third grade, left on April 1st, for Rochester, Minn. to undergo surgical treatment

Miss Eva H. Bogges, who has been filling the position of nurse at this school since last fall, resigned on April 5.

Sunday evening, April 1st, the Principal gave a talk in chapel on the general subject of "The I Cans and the I Can'ts."

On April 8th, Martha Ropertson, the regular assistant seamstress, returned from home where she had been detained for some time by sickness.

Mrs. Morrison accompanied Miss Miller as far as Rushville on April 1st. As entertainment while in that city she made use of the services of a dentist.

On April 5th, Mr. Hyde and family with Principal Spalsbury made the trip to Rushville to get necessary dental work done. A successful trip was had until nearly home when the little FORD threw a shoe.

The employe's mess felt quite jubilant over the amount of their mess bill for the third quarter, the amount per person per month being \$13.58. The credit of this is shared by Mrs. Harvey as manager and Mrs. Swain as cook.

At the employees meeting of April 5th quite a general discussion of the daylight saving plan, proposed by Mr. Hyde was had. From the comments made it would appear that the suggestion did not meet with a very sympathetic reception.

Mrs. Annie McGaa, went on duty as assistant cook on April 27. Mrs. McGaa, is a product of the Rapid City School.

At this writing April 27 we are having a heavy snow storm. The storm started during the night of April 23.

Mrs. Vestel and Miss Goldie Shumake of Beloit, Kansas, and Mrs. Emery Lawrence, of Extension, visited our school the forepart of the month.

Mrs. A. M. Landman, who as Miss McFadden, was formerly employed here as nurse is acting as temporary nurse, pending the appointment of a regular one.

April 8th, brought us our first real spring weather this year. This proved to be a very agreeable change from the weather we have been enjoying since the middle of last October.

During the last week of March the season had advanced sufficiently to enable the farm crew to start operations. The plows, the harrows, the seeder, etc. are all busy now and will be for several weeks to come.

At noon on April 9th, occurred the change of prevocational work. This is the last quarter of the school year. The details that went into effect at that time will remain until school closes. The system of moving the children through the working which we have in force at this school is work out satisfactorily for everything except the are passing of examinations that are given only once a year and that at the close.



Mrs. Amy E. Hyde, began supplying in the third grade room on April 12, vice Miss Miller who is in the hospital at Rochester.

Mrs. A. M. Landman gave a very practical and pointed talk to the student body and faculty in the chapel on Thursday evening, April 12th, choosing as her topic the subject of sanitation.

Chief Inspector E. B. Linnen arrived in Pine Ridge on April 10th. On the 12th in company with Superintendent Brennan and Principal Spalsbury he visited the various departments of the school.

Going Some.

Our school hospital is keeping up its reputation as a matrimonial bureau and if there is any employee in the service that has yearnings for wedded bliss we would advise them to ask for a transfer to a position in this department. A record of the weddings that have taken place out of this place since July 1st 1916 included Sadie Whirlwind Horse, Josephine Old Shield, Nora Allman, Berthe E. MacFadden and just recently Eva H. Boggess. When an institution can furnish matrimony for all its nurses and all its assistant nurses but one it has a batting average of about 833 and should lead the league.

The instigation of the above paragraph was found in the announcement of the wedding of Eva H. Boggess to J. Lester Ing which occurred in Omaha, April 9th, 1917. Mrs. Ing was employed as nurse at this school until just recently.

Supervisor Knight arrived at Pine Ridge on April 13 to collaborate with Mr. Linnen in the work to be done here.

The large pupils had a social in the school dining room Friday, April 13. The social was in charge of Disciplinarian and Hospital assistant. Everyone who attended reported a fine time.

Sunday evening, April 15 the Principal was again called upon to furnish the fireworks in chapel in the absence of Mr. Joyner. A practical talk on "Keeping Your Promises" was the result.

On dropping into the children's dining room on April 16th we found them eating a goodly supply of beef steaks. This is the second time they have had this treat since Mrs. Molzahn has been in charge of that department.

Quite a few of the school employees and a body of the larger boys attended a public meeting at the Y. M. C. A. in Pine Ridge at which Mr. Linnen was the principal speaker. The object of this meeting was to stir up enthusiasm for farming on the reservation this year.

The smell of rags burning led to an investigation of its source on the 16th and resulted in the discovery of some boy's coat on fire in the carpenter shop. In hanging it up to dry some youngster had hung it too close to the stove and the result was the boy lost his coat. The burning coat and chair were carried outside by Mr. Molzahn without damage to anything else.



On Sunday evening the Principal talked in chapel on the subject of the Gospel of Work.

The literary societies had their regular meetings Friday evening, April 20. Good and varied programs were rendered.

On Thursday evening, April 26 an illustrated lecture on dairying was given in the chapel by Principal Spalsbury.

A pay social was given Friday evening, April 27 to raise money for the benefit of the athletic fund. The receipts were \$30.20.

The school has begun butchering its own beef recently. This step was taken owing to the scarcity of funds which rendered further purchases out of the question.

Arbor Day was observed at the school on Friday, April 20, with a varied program. Songs by the whole school, a song by the first grade pupils, a male quartette of Indian boys, and a recitation by Louis Whirlwind Horse furnished the setting for the address of the day which was delivered by Mr Stelzener. After the completion of the chapel exercises the school adjourned to the campus and planted a number of trees. During the tree planting the school band gave a pleasing concert on the lawn. Trees were planted in honor of President Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, Secretary Lane, Commissioner Sells, Miss Rankin, and others.

Mrs. A. M. Landman has been reinstated in the Service as nurse and appointed to the position at this school. We welcome the prodigal back to our midst.

Mrs. Charlotte Eckel, recently appointed as assistant matron at this school, reported for duty April 24. Mrs. Eckel is accompanied by her daughter, a happy child of two years

Miss Julia Janis who has been acting as assistant cook recently has been inoculated with the O. B. S. virus and taken unto herself a husband. The result has been a vacancy in that position.

This winter has been a remarkably hard and long one. The cold weather started in last fall early and has continued without any let-up until just recently. As supply of coal such as proved ample for our needs the previous year was exhausted early in April of this year and additional fuel had to be bought.

On April 6th, the Tokapa Literary Society gave a public program in the school auditorium. Professor Trainor with his traveling troupe provided good entertainment for those who turned out for the occasion. Those who failed to turn out missed one of the best evenings of the whole year. The boys are certainly improving in their literary work. The program was repeated Monday evening, April 9th in the Y. M. C. A. building over town in the presence of a good crowd of town people.

Editor's Comment

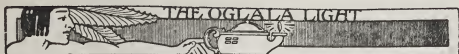
On April 17th, Commissioner Sells issued a statement of policy in the administration of Indian affairs, that promises to be far-reaching in its results. The full text of this declaration is published elsewhere in this issue. After discussing the accomplishments of the last four years he stated that the time has come to discontinue the guardianship of competent Indians coupled with the giving of closer attention to non-competents. To carry out this proposition it is proposed to adopt liberal rules in regard to the issuance of patents-in-fee practically turning loose all Indians of less than half blood besides as many of the full blood Indians as may be able to prove their competency. Indian students who graduate from Indian Schools will be considered competent as a rule. Liberal action will be taken in the matter of selling lands of Indians. It is proposed further to apportion the pro rata trust funds as far as possible, giving the Indians more or less control of their individual Indian money and to eliminate from the Indian schools all pupils whose parents are able to pay for their education.

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Only those who are more or less closely associated with the Indian Service can appreciate what a radical change this proposes. It means reducing to practice what the service has been preaching for years, i. e., the elimination of bureau from the necessity of consideration by Congress; the closing of one branch of the service. But when we consider the matter in its various phases, there is no reason why the steps to be taken should not have been taken years ago. It is certainly folly to keep the Indians who are thoroughly competent, and there are many in this class, tied to the apron strings of the government. Great credit is due Mr Sells for having the nerve to propose such a step.

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The Society of American Indians have been working for such a policy since its inception and now that it is seeing the fruition of its hopes it is in a position to point out to the knockers in its midst where it has been able through its influence and propaganda to accomplish more (and accomplish it with ease) than would be possible if the policy of anathema had been adopted by the society.



The effect of this policy on the Indian schools should be beneficial also. With the prize of competency held before them pupils will be anxious to enter and remain in the Indian schools until graduation and will not be willing to stop short of graduation. The refusal to admit those who are able to pay their way unless they pay their percapita cost of the school will make the education offered by the Indian schools appeal to the parents of our pupils as being of some financial worth. The schools should be greatly benefitted by this new ruling.

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The appeal of the President of the United States for greater production on the farms of the country which was sent out to the Indian Service and the Indians through the instrumentality of Commissioner Sells' telegram should touch a responsive cord in the hearts of all true Americans. Our country is passing through a time of stress, a time of travail. We have entered into a war with one of the greatest powers in the world, a power that stops at nothing to win its ends. We must expect and plan for a long period of trial. The resources of the entire country will be taxed to the limit to produce enough to maintain ourselves and our allies in condition to wage a successful warfare against our foes. The part that the Indian, the original and true American, can play is important. With his large land holdings he can produce much meat and on his farming lands he can produce the grains and vegetables that may be the means of winning this war for humanity and the progress of the world. The Indian has a chance to show his patriotism and his worth at this time as never before. Let us hope he will measure up to his opportunity.

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In a recent circular from the Indian Office explanation was given of the latest ruling of the Comptroller regarding what constitutes the *per capita* cost at an Indian School. This interpretation is a most reasonable one including as it does all expenses, including both railroad and wagon transportation of supplies, incurred in running a school. It does not include permanent repairs or improvements, or items of permanent equipment. While this adds some four thousand dollars to the amount that must be considered in figuring the per capita cost at this school, and thus places us in straightened circumstances we will probably be able to finish our year without furloughing our employees, or otherwise handicapping our work.



In the matter of this *per capita* cost, some allowance should be made for schools differently situated. Schools located on the railroad, that have no wagon transportation, and schools that are located in those portions of the country which do not require the fuel that schools of northern climes do should be held to a lower percapita cost. Schools located like this and other reservation schools that have a great amount of fuel to buy and large sums to pay out for wagon transportation should be allowed a larger per capita cost. It is scarcely fair to make all schools abide by one rule under these circumstances.



Kyle News.

Mr. and Mrs. Yost are now working for W. E. Kieffe.

The teacher and larger boys at No. 18 Day School had to discontinue operations suddenly and fight prairie fire on March 28th. The fire started north of the school and passed thru the school pasture missing the barn only a short distance. The Kyle volunteer fire department was prompt in taking the fire in hand and soon put it out.

Johnson Brown Thunder who has been working in Kyle store for some time left March 31st. He will work on his farm this summer.

Vivian Belt died at her home near Kyle on April 3rd. Tuberculosis was the cause of her death.

Messrs. H. C. Dale and M. Kieffe were up from Rushville the first of the month.

Carl Harris left the first of April

for his home in Fredricksburg, Maryland.

Moore, Dushanes, Smiths, Schultzs, Foxes, and Dr. Lindley of Kyle and John Linnehan and party from Oglala spent Easter Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Kieffe. Only those who have sampled one of Mrs. Kieffe's dinners know how to appreciate this event.

Thetna Hudspeth of Oglala is now visiting at the L. L. Smith home.

Father Gaul held services in the Catholic church here on April 10th.

Libbie Perry and Lyle Fox left April 12th for Jamestown, North Dakota.

L. L. Smith went to Pine Ridge on April 12th to attend a Farmers' meeting.

Alice and Isaac Brave Eagle started to work at No. 18. on the first of April.

General Agency Items

Supt. John R. Brennan attended court at Sioux Falls, April 2nd.

O. C. Ross was transacting business in Bennet County for several days the past week.

Maggie Ladeaux is clerking in the H. A. Dawson store while Frank Moore is taking a vacation.

Attorney Hastings Robertson was transacting business in Pine Ridge Saturday, April 14th.

Judge George Stover and wife of Martin. S. D. were visiting in the Frank Moore home Tuesday, April 10th.

Mrs. Hunter, the mother of Mrs. Dr. Cross arrived at Pine Ridge, April 4th, for an extended visit in her daughter's home.

Mrs. A. F. Johnson and son Julius returned from an extended visit with Mrs. Johnson's people in Nova Scotia Saturday, April 14th.

G. H. Harter, bookkeeper for J. D. Corder, and Miss McCauley were married April 10. Mr. and Mrs. Harter will make their home in Pine Ridge.

Dr. Roland R. Cross returned Wednesday, April 12th from a sojourn of several days in the Mayo Hospital at Rochester, Minn., where he had been taking work in the institution and receiving treatment.

Mrs. J. T. Brown accompanied Miss Boggess to Omaha where she was present at the Ing-Boggess wedding. After the wedding Mrs. Brown took in the sights of Washington. D. C., returning to Pine Ridge, on April 18th.

H. James Ross of Martin visited at Pine Ridge the past few days.

Mr. H. E. Wright has been in Rushville on business for several days the past week.

Perry Moore has completely recovered from a serious attack of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Chief Inspector E. B. Linnen arrived April 11th. while Inspector C. M. Knight came April 13th. for work in an official capacity at Pine Ridge Agency.

On Saturday night, April 21st, Mr. Linnen, Chief Inspector of the Indian Service, and Mr. Knight, Inspector for this district, were entertained at dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stelzner.

On Saturday afternoon, March 31st, Mrs. Brown and Miss Boggess entertained the ladies of the Agency and Boarding School. Refreshments were served after a pleasant social afternoon of games and fancywork.

A message was received Thursday, April 19th, by Patrick Gunn telling of the death of his wife, Mrs. Gunn, who was in a hospital at Jamestown, S. D. Mr. Gunn left for Jamestown on the night's train from Rushville, Neb.

The district farmers held their annual meeting at the Agency on Friday, April 9th. The message from Commissioner Sells, requesting increased activity in the farming operations, was discussed and plans were laid for gardening and farming operations on the reservation, on a larger scale than ever before undertaken.



Mr. Frank Moore and family, and Francis Chapman, made a flying trip to Gordon, Nebraska. On their return trip they made a short stay in Albany, Nebraska, taking in sights.

Chief Inspector E. B. Linnin and Supervisor C. M. Knight who have been engaged in official work at the agency for some time, left Saturday, April 28 as their work had been completed.

Louis Deon, son of Engineer Deon of the Agency, is home on a furlough from his company in Lawrence, Kansas. He will return to Lawrence within a few days and join his company. It is reported that Amos Ross, Jr., has also joined the militia and will assist in bringing the Kaiser to terms.

C. E. Hagel has taken charge of the trader's store, purchased from F. M. Conn and he and his family have moved into the cottage vacated by Mr. Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Conn, after a few days in the home of E. L. Rosecrans have moved to their ranch on Beaver Creek, where Mr. Conn will supervise his extensive oil holdings and will raise pigs and chickens for pastime.

Leasing on Pine Ridge is on the boom. W. D. Mc Keon and John Mead, of New Castle, Wyo., and G. A. Brown and H. G. Weare, of Buffalo Gap, S. D., were at the agency office in March, making application for lease of three hundred thousand acres of Indian grazing land. There is also competition for the lease of oil lands on the reservation.

Yes, gentle Annie, we had one spring day, when it failed to snow—an you know how the thoughts of some turn to love, and some to fishing. Well, the most of the Agency took the fishin' route and oh, but one of the ladies did catch a wholliper of a fish—and another lady verily did warp her pole on the aforesaid wholliper—and one of the Agency emplyees, a surveyor to, the day after, hunted the office over for a ruler long enough and a compass wide enough to show the length, breadth and thickness of the fish said surveyor landed—but shucks, and I can prove it by the lady that did the fishin' that surveyor's fish was just a minnow besides that wholliper. Yes Sir.

Following the farmers' meeting on Friday night, April 9th, a mass meeting of the people of Pine Ridge was held at the Y. M. C. A. building. A prepared program in which Chief Inspector Linnin was the chief speaker, was carried out. The subject for the evening was Agriculture and the part the Indians of the Reservation could play in the coming campaign in greater farming activities. F. C. Goings presided over the meeting while Henry Red Owl and Jack Red Cloud were the speakers for the Indians. Patriotic songs assisted in arousing the enthusiasm of those present, all feeling that tho' they may not be called to the colors, each can assist in some capacity in the struggle in which our country is entering.

News Items of General Interest

THIS DEPARTMENT IS OPEN FOR CONTRIBUTIONS CONCERNING THE INDIAN AND HIS PROGRESS EVERYWHERE

From the Carlisle Arrow.

Mr. H. B. Peairs, chief supervisor of Indian schools, on February 21 completed 30 years of continuous service in the cause of Indian education. He entered the Service in the capacity of teacher at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan., in 1887, at which institution he spent 23 years. For twelve years he was superintendent of that great school, thus demonstrating the truth of the old saying that "leadership gravitates to them an who knows how and responsibility to the man who can." Hundreds of competent and successful Indian men and women scattered throughout the country are living witnesses of Supervisor Peairs' success as an educator, and Carlisle joins them in felicitations and congratulations in honor of their teacher, counselor, and friend. May he live to inspire many more young lives and kindle within the spark of ambition that will result in adding to our country's assets an increased number of good citizens happy homes.

Carlisle is to be congratulated on the appointment of so able a man as head of this great institution. Mr. Francis is a native of Kansas, and received his early education in the public schools at Topeka. He then attend St. John's Military School at Manlius, N. Y., and is a graduate of that institution. He attended the University of Kansas for two years, pursuing the course leading to the

degree of B. A., and is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. Later he graduated from the Columbia University Law School, now George Washington University, Washington, D. C., with the degree of L. L. B.

He has been in the Indian Service for a number of years, and was for three years chief of the land division of the Indian Office. For the past four years he has been chief of the education division in the Indian Bureau. By education, training, and experience he is well qualified to direct the destinies of a large Indian training school such as Carlisle.

Mr. Francis is married but has no children, and while the "big house" may not be as fully occupied as it has been during the past three years, still it will be well occupied, and Carlisle extends to its new "Chief" and his estimable wife the right hand of fellowship and glad hearty welcome.

From the Native American.

Millie Hughes, one of our former Phoenix pupils, is now housekeeper at Blackwater day school on the Pima reservation.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer of the Board of Indian Commissioners spend several days in the Salt River Valley last week, visiting the school on Sunday.

Mr. Louis D. Dwight and wife Mrs. Carsie A. Dwight have been ap-



pointed teacher and housekeeper, respectively, at the Volcan, California Day school.

Superintendent W. M. Peterson of White River agency visited the school including the Native American office on March 18 and 19.

Greenville Correspondence in Indian School Journal.

Special Agent Dorrington was here recently on official business. He never comes and leaves without leaving some good suggestion or helpful advice that assists to greater efficiency.

Supervising-Superintendent Royce was here last month in the interest of the New Course of Study. If it were not for his fine cooperation and assistance in this matter our work in this respect would not be nearly as creditable as it is. We are always glad to have him with us.

Dr. Lanahan visited the school and gave the students the benefit of his excellent services. He found great need for work on the teeth of our boys and girls and he worked hard and faithfully for several weeks. Now we hear no complaints of toothache. He gave two splendid and healthful lectures while here. His work very materially added to our efforts for better personal hygiene among the students and we appreciate his services.

A farm has been added to the property of this school the past year. It will be a very valuable help in the administration of the school and

should aid materially in cutting down the percapita cost. We expect to raise all our own forage, subsistence supplies, etc. There is no better farm land in the valley. A dairy will be added now that we have pasture for the cows.

The enrollment this year, together with the attendance has been the highest in the history of the school. A new small girls' dormitory has been added to the two old ones and the school is as full as we dare carry it

Why Editors Go Crazy

The following examples of how not to write English are gleaned from advertisements in the public prints and elsewhere:

For sale \$5.00 suits; they won't last long.

Bathing suits reduced to almost nothing.

Don't go elsewhere to be cheated; come in here.

Bull dog for sale; will eat anything; very fond of children.

For rent, a room suitable for a gentleman 12 by 15.

Wanted a boy to deliver oysters that can ride a bicycle.

Shirts laundered in the rear.

Wanted 10 girls to sew buttons on the sixth floor.

Every article in this window reduced 120 per cent.

Shoes half-soled on the inside while you wait for 35 cents.

Your baby if you have one can be enlarged, tinted and framed for \$8.79 per dozen.—Exchange.



From the Indian School Journal.

Carlisle Indian school will be back on the football map next fall after a years absence from intercollegiate competition. The Indians will be coached by Lee Harris, a close friend of Glenn Warner who coached at Carlisle for many years. Harris has had practical experience, is familiar with Warner's methods and his knowledge of the characteristics of the Indian youth will help him in turning out his football team.

Chief Plentycoose and a delegation of nineteen Crow Indians stopped off in St. Joseph for two hours last night on their way to Washington to protest against the Myers bill, recently introduced in congress, which provides for the opening up of their reservation to white settlers. The delegation was an equal suffrage one, consisting of nineteen men and one woman, who have been selected by their tribe to plead their cause before congress.

The Myers bill is only another move of the white man in reaching out to greedily invade all the territory which remains to the redman. If passed it will mean the loss of tribal integrity to the Indian who will be forced to share his land with the settlers. At present they are peaceably cultivating the rich farm land of their reservations.

By this opening of the Crow reservation alone, which is situated in the southeastern part of Montana on the Yellowstone river, about 3,000,000 acres would be open for settlement.

If the delegation which stopped off here last night was a representative

one, Indians have progressed greatly under Uncle Sam's tutelage. Chief Plentycoose and one or two of the others could not speak English, but the other members of the delegation were well educated spending their time in reading magazines. Their wild west picturesqueness was largely lacking owing to the fact that they were dressed in the conventional fur coats and sombreros of the American farmer.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Indian office has decided to lease the agency and school lands of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe for oil and gas mining purposes. Local Superintendents are authorized to advertise for bids and sell the leases to highest bidder at public auction. There are 5,152 acres, all in western Oklahoma.

15 Indian Regiments.

Riverside, Cal., May. 16—A recommendation that 12,000 Indian boys of the various Indian schools and reservations throughout the country be organized, armed, equipped and drilled under regular army officers was unanimously adopted by the United States Board of Indian Commissioners who met at the Sherman Institute here in special session. The resolution was forwarded to Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior at Washington. The plan calls for 15 full regiments of 1,000 each. The Commissioners said they were confident the full quota could be secured, especially in case of emergency—*Dakota Democrat*



Board of Indian Commissioners Meets at Sherman.

The six members of the commission who are here, Hon. George Vaux Jr. of Philadelphia, chairman of the board; Hon. Samuel A. Eliot of Boston, Hon. Frank Knox of Manchester, N. Y.; Hon. Daniel Smiley, Redlands; Hon. Isadore B. Dockweiler of Los Angeles, and Hon. Edw. E. Ayer Chicago, Hon. Malcom McDowell, secretary and Earl Y. Henderson, assistant secretary, spent the day inspecting the Indian school, meeting this afternoon in the school library to conclude their deliberations.

After the regimental parade, which was staged at 11:30, the commissioners and a number of other visitors were guests of Supt. and Mrs. Conser and the school at a splendid dinner served by the girls of the domestic science department, in the domestic science building. It was a splendid dinner, splendidly served, and attesting better than words could tell, the exceptionally valuable training students of the school are receiving.

In addition to the members of the commission, and Mesdames Vaux, Knox, Ayer and Smiley, who are accompanying their husbands, the guests present were Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Webber, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Wheelock, Father S. Jurek, Levi Chubbuck, Mrs. Hole, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dauchy, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Miller, J. R. Gabbert and Frank C. Russell of this city; Mr. and Mrs. McCormick of Pala, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins of Pala, Dr. and Mrs. Wedge.

Mr. and Mrs. Conser officiated as host

and hostess. The school orchestra played during the lunch hour.

Mr. Vaux expressed the appreciation of the commissioners and the other guests for the splendid entertainment afforded, and paid high praise to Supt. Conser and to the school in general. "Riverside should feel justly proud," he said, "of harboring such a splendid institution as we have found the Sherman school to be in every respect."—*Press*.

From the Chemawa American.

The Salem Indian School fared very well at the hands of Congress this year. The Indian Appropriation Bill provides \$102,200 for support of the school and \$50,000 for repairs, improvements and new buildings which becomes available on July 1st next.

Mr. C. H. Asbury, U. S. Special Agent, is now in charge of the Klamath Agency, Mr. W. B. Freer having resigned.

Princess Tsianina, a full blood Indian prima donna, and Charles Wakefield Cadman, one of America's most distinctive composers and pianists, visited Chemawa on Thursday of last week and very graciously entertained the employees and student body in the school gymnasium. Tsianina sang "At Dawning," "Invocation to The Sun God," "The Naked Bear," all in the Creek language and a "Canoe Song" with characteristic rowing gestures, the composer playing the accompaniment. Much appreciation was shown by the stud-



ents and the applause did not cease until this lovely and charming Indian maiden responded in a rendition of a song of her own composition and accompaniment, which was the "Crow Egg." It was a little encore but given so charmingly and with such merry spirit that the audience laughed until she cried. Tsianina is an artist and in addition is a girl of such utter unaffection, and so earnest, and of such unusual winning personality, which, added to her loyalty to her race, captivated the entire school. Chemawa's student body gave a rousing cheer in appreciation of the compliment paid the school.

Chemawa moved into spacious and well-arranged auditorium on Sunday night, last using it for chapel services, with all employes and students in attendance. together with a number of visitors from the outside. The main floor accommodates 648 seats, the balcony about 400 seats, which added to the choir of 40 members on the stage and an orchestra of 13 members in the "pit," and a row of seats facing the audience on either side of the orchestra pit, renders a capacity for about 1200 persons.

The auditorium is well lighted throughout and a handsomer and more liberally constructed one cannot be found anywhere. The expense of enlarging and reconstructing the old auditorium into a splendid theater cost \$12,500, and was done in the open market throughout. Mr. Fred A. Erixon of Salem, who supervised the construction of some of the big buildings at the Oregon Agricultural

College, and a contractor of large experience, handled the work. It is largely due to his keen business sense and proper direction of the progress of the activities that enabled such a fine auditorium to be completed within the amount authorized. A great many hindrances occurred to slow up the work and add to the expense, such as car shortage and bad weather, as well as the exorbitant, unlooked for prices builders' supplies. However, all obstructions were finally overcome, Chemawa is proud of its modern auditorium.

Indian Woman Clerk's Charges Now to Be Heard.

Walthill, Neb., March 15—(Special.)—An investigation is in progress this week at the government agency of the Omaha reservation at Macy conducted by an inspector from the Indian Department of the Department of the Interior at Washington.

The purpose of the hearings is to inquire into the administration of the tribal affairs by Superintendent Axel Johnson and Chief Clerk Harris, against whom charges have been preferred to the department.

Among the Omahas expressions of dissatisfaction have been current for the last year and complaints and requests have been forwarded to the department from time to time without results. A few months ago the Indian council and the Returned Students association forwarded a request to Commissioner Sells demanding that the department grant a thorough investigation and followed up their



action by filing specific charges and affidavits.

Inspector C. M. Knight of Washington, D. C., arrived in Walthill Monday evening and went to the agency to begin his hearings the next day. His examination of the witnesses privately did not please the Omahas, who said the department was intending to "whitewash" the superintendent and they demanded that the hearing be held in public. It was also contended that the superintendent was "fixing" the main witness on the side and some of the Indians flatly refused to appear at a private examination.

It is reported that Inspector Knight finally acceded to the demands of those who are pushing the investigation and announced that he will begin public hearings Friday morning.

The specific nature of the charges have not been made public, but it is understood that one of the star witness and moving spirits in securing the investigation is a handsome and well educated Indian woman, Mrs. Eunice Woodhull Stabler, who has been employed in a clerical capacity for several years under the present superintendent and is fairly familiar with much of the inside workings of the agency.

Some time ago the superintendent asked for her transfer or removal, and her friends claim that it was because she knew too much about what was going on and was not agreeably subservient. Mrs. Stabler went to Washington recently to present her case to the department and is one of the Indians back of the charges.

—*Omaha Bee.*

Indian Timber Lands Are to Be Sold Soon.

Washington, D. C., March 27.—Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has directed the advertisement of three large tracts of timber within the Klamath Indian reservation in the state of Oregon. One tract comprises about 170,000,000 feet, one about 200,000,000 feet, and the third about 250,000,000 feet. About 90 per cent of the timber is yellow pine and sugar pine.

The timber will be sold under sealed bids. The minimum price on the 200,000,000-foot tract is \$3 per 1,000 feet, that on the other tract \$3.25 per 1,000 feet. Provision has been made for long term contracts with increases in price based upon increases market value of lumber. The Klamath Indian reservation is situated in southern Oregon and has rail connection with the Southern Pacific at Weed, Oregon. The timber on the Klamath reservation is of good quality, and it is expected that brisk competition will be received.

The sale of this timber will afford funds for the industrial development of the Klamath Indians, in accordance with Commissioner Sells' policy of placing every tribe upon an independent economic basis at the earliest possible date.—*Sioux City Tribune.*

Sioux Indians Exchange War Bonnets for Army Uniforms

Rapid City, S. D., March 31.—Nineteen Sioux Indians have donned the uniform of Uncle Sam's soldiers, joining Company I of the Dakota National guards. They are:



James Stiff Tail, Jobe High Elk, Albert Chief Eagle, James Kills Small, Joseph Crazy Thunder, Oscar Weasel, Samson Crooked Foot, Fred White Face, Moses Slow Fly, Harvey Long Deer, William Blue Horse, Frank Running, George Gary, Herbert Omaha Boy, Chadrick Ponca, Martin Yellow Fat, George Jensen, John Red Buffalo, Ben Rowland, Robert Clifford, Newton Cummings, Rieuzol Dillon and Paul Swift Hawk.

Indians in Position to Relieve Shortage

Washington, D. C., March 27.—During the last three years Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has purchased from Indian funds for the improvement of their herds throughout the country more than \$2,000,000 worth of heifers, bulls, stallions, mares, rams and ewes.

Without exception the policy of putting the Indian into the stock business has been successful.

Commissioner Sells is now arranging for the early purchase of a large amount of stock for Indian reservations, including 5,000 1 and 2 year-old heifers, largely Herefords, 500 milch cows, 3 and 4 years old, 500 1, 2 and 3 year-old Hereford and Short-horn bulls and 500 young mares.

From the Ft. Totten Review.

There has been much activity in the Farmers Organizations of the reservation this spring. We hope it will result in an increased acreage of grain fields and in larger and better gardens.

Evidently the Indians of the Devils Lake Sioux Reservation believed in "Preparedness." They are buying seeds, horses, harness, and machinery and hauling hay so as to be ready for the spring rush as soon as the ground is dry enough to work.

Mr. Henry Buisson, one of the best farmers on the reservation, has been selling oats to the school. The quality of his oats is very good, weighing 39 pounds to the bushel.

From the Flandreau Review.

J. W. Balmer, chief clerk at Mount Pleasant Indian school has been promoted to the position of Superintendent at the Lac du Flambeau reservation, Wisconsin.

W. E. Thackeay, chief clerk at Albuquerque New Mexico has been promoted to the position of superintendent at Fort Mohave, Arizona.

Medical Supervisor Shoemaker met with quite a serious accident at Pierre recently, falling on the hotel steps in such a manner as to break the shoulder bone. He is now on duty but is carrying his arm in a sling.

Dr. E. M. Eichron of New York has been appointed physician at Standing Rock agency and will be assigned duty at the Cannon Ball district.

From the Indian Leader.

Small Woman, former wife of Sitting Bull, died from burns sustained when her shack at Lucky Mound on the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., was destroyed by fire. She was the wife of a United States Indian scout.



James B. Kitch has been made heirship examiner at the Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.

There are two active temperance organizations on the Sisseton Reservation, S. Dak.

Miss Hilda Kjoren has been appointed laundress at the Sisseton Indian School, S. Dak.

Dr. Ferdinand Shoemaker, medical supervisor in the Indian Service, has been spending his annual leave taking surgical work in one of the Chicago hospitals.

Indian Service Changes.

APPOINTMENTS.

Hope A. Mott, teacher, Ft. Totten.
V. K. Stanley, engineer, Sante Fe.
Winnie Pearman, teacher, Ft. Totten.
James Sayers, laborer, Red Lake.
C. H. Yaler, engineer, Carson Sanitorium.
C. H. Graham, teacher, Crass Lake.
James B. Kitch, heirship examiner, Standing Rock.
Lizzie Leecy, assistant nurse, Flandreau.
Miss Vandagriff, seamstress, Genoa.
Mary Prall, domestic science teacher, Sherman.
Filaria Tafoya, assistant engineer, Chilocco.
L. B. Hunt, manual training teacher, Cherokee.
Millie Hughes, housekeeper, Pima.
Beulah Neet, teacher, Standing Rock.
G. W. Mitchell, physician, Chilocco.
J. W. Martin, printer, Phoenix.
Lonise E. Cournoyer, clerk Genoa.
Nora R. Thomas, teacher, Lower Brule.
B. N. Everett, engineer, Chemawa.
Miss Metz, boys' matron, Ft. Totten.
Mary Riddle, stenographer, Carlisle.
Miss Greynolds, assistant matron, Carlisle.

RESIGNATIONS.

Mrs. Ludwig, dining room matron, Genoa.
Freemont Elston, assistant clerk, Genoa.
Geo. E. Fletcher, assistant disciplinarian, Genoa.
C. A. Stevens, field clerk, Muskogee.
Geo. McDaniels, field clerk, Muskogee.
Henry Tidewell, supervising field clerk, Muskogee.
W. H. Wisdom, superintendent, Cantonment.
Leonard Hambly, disciplinarian, Ft. Hall.

John Jackson, engineer, Carson Sanitorium.
E. G. Martin, farmer, Pipestone.
James E. Howard, tailor, Flandreau.
F. W. Lawrence, printer, Phoenix.
C. B. Lohmiller, superintendent, Ft. Peck.
J. W. Blessing, engineer, Chemawa.
W. B. Freer, superintendent, Klamath.
Henry Leeds, interpreter, Lower Brule.

TRANSFERS.

Eldon Lowe, district agent, Chickasaw to Sapulpa.
Robert Daniel, superintendent Nett Lake to Cantonment.
L. S. Bonnin, chief clerk Cheyenne & Arpaho to superintendent Kickapoo.
Homer Robtaille, industrial teacher, Ponca to Rainy Mt.
Charles Wheaton, laborer to industrial teacher, Ponca.
Rebecca Blaine, assistant clerk, Flandreau to Census Bureau.
Minnie C. Hill, assistant matron, Flandreau to Sisseton.
H. B. Peairs, Supervisor Indian schools to superintendent Haskell.
O. H. Lipps, superintendent, Carlisle to supervisor Indian schools.
Mr. Faris, principal, Shoshoni to special supervisor.
John Francis Jr., chief Educational Division to superintendent, Carlisle.
C. C. Covey, superintendent Standing Rock to Rosebud.
C. L. Davis, acting superintendent, Rosebud to Ft. Apache.
J. W. Balmer, clerk, Mt. Pleasant to superintendent Lac du Flambeau.
Leta M. Hass, Klamath to laundress Cherokee.
W. E. Thackery, clerk, Albuquerque to superintendent Ft. Mojave.
F. A. Thackery, superintendent, Pima to Special Supervisor.
L. B. Ward, clerk Pima to superintendent, Pima.
J. B. Kitch, heirship examiner to superintendent Standing Rock.
J. T. Wright, superintendent live stock, to superintendent Jickarilla.
N. Seippel, farmer, Little Rock to superintendent live stock, Standing Rock.
L. W. White, superintendent Lac du Flambeau to supervisor Indian hospitals.
R. T. Parker, clerk, Lower Brule to Pine Ridge.
J. H. Hamiel, stenographer, Cheyenne River to Sisseton.
Minnie Hall, assistant cook Flandreau, to assistant matron, Sisseton.
John McGillis, stenographer, Ft. Totten to overseer of Indian Employment, Detroit.

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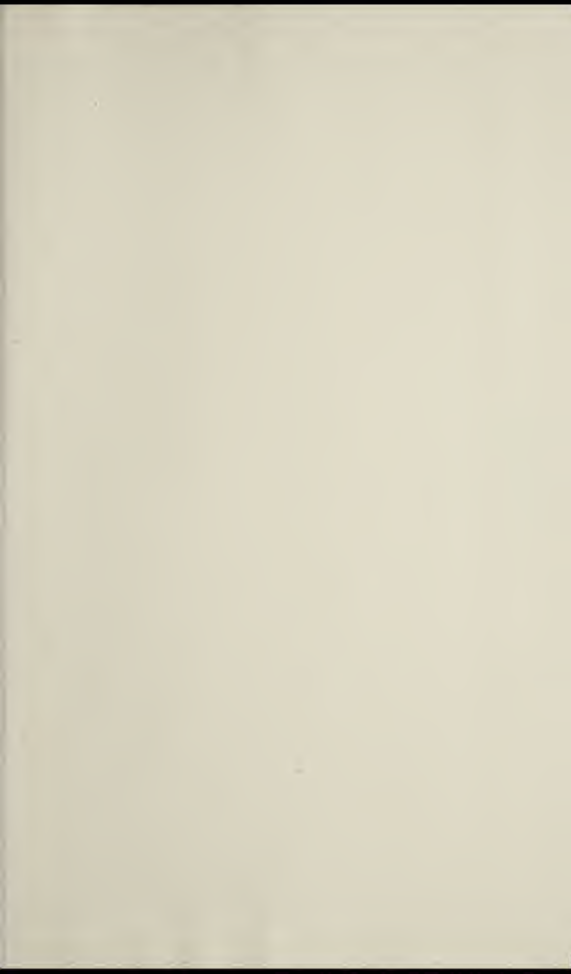
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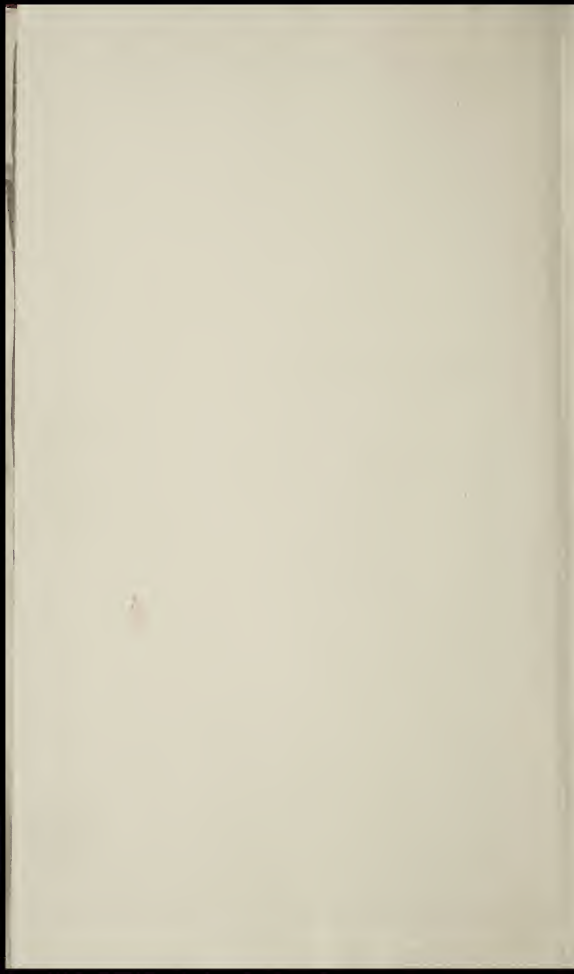
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the 1980s. The 1980s have been a decade of change for the world of work. The changes have been brought about by a number of factors, including the increasing importance of technology, the increasing importance of the service sector, and the increasing importance of the global economy. These changes have led to a number of new challenges for the world of work, including the need for new skills, the need for new training, and the need for new ways of organizing work.

One of the most significant changes in the world of work in the 1980s has been the increasing importance of technology. Technology has become a key factor in the production of goods and services, and it has led to a number of new opportunities for growth and development. However, it has also led to a number of new challenges, including the need for new skills and the need for new training.

Another significant change in the world of work in the 1980s has been the increasing importance of the service sector. The service sector has become a major part of the economy, and it has led to a number of new opportunities for growth and development. However, it has also led to a number of new challenges, including the need for new skills and the need for new training.

A third significant change in the world of work in the 1980s has been the increasing importance of the global economy. The global economy has become a major part of the world, and it has led to a number of new opportunities for growth and development. However, it has also led to a number of new challenges, including the need for new skills and the need for new training.

These changes have led to a number of new challenges for the world of work, including the need for new skills, the need for new training, and the need for new ways of organizing work. These challenges are being met by a number of new initiatives, including the development of new skills, the development of new training, and the development of new ways of organizing work.

One of the most important initiatives in the world of work in the 1980s has been the development of new skills. This has been done through a number of different methods, including the development of new courses, the development of new training, and the development of new ways of organizing work. These initiatives have led to a number of new opportunities for growth and development.

Another important initiative in the world of work in the 1980s has been the development of new training. This has been done through a number of different methods, including the development of new courses, the development of new training, and the development of new ways of organizing work. These initiatives have led to a number of new opportunities for growth and development.

A third important initiative in the world of work in the 1980s has been the development of new ways of organizing work. This has been done through a number of different methods, including the development of new courses, the development of new training, and the development of new ways of organizing work. These initiatives have led to a number of new opportunities for growth and development.